

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 2.

FRENCH TO SEE OUR MEAT SYSTEM.

In connection with the tariff negotiations now going on between the United States and France it is reported from Washington that a serious effort will be made to secure the removal of French restrictions against American meats. The latest hostile action of the French government was to refuse to accept our new inspection in place of the former microscopic inspection of pork. It is now stated that the French government is inclined to accept the proposal to send a commission to the United States to examine into the workings of the new meat inspection regulations and determine whether they are as claimed, more effective than the old microscopic method of examination.

MORE OIL MILLS FOR TEXAS.

The prosperity of the cottonseed oil and products industry in Texas for the past two years has resulted in a boom in the crude oil mill field. Reports show that from 15 to 20 new mills are being built and will be ready for the new season. These new mills range in cost from \$10,000 to \$30,000, and some of them have adopted the new continuous screw presses.

FOOD INSPECTION CHIEF SELECTED.

W. G. Campbell, of Louisville, Ky., an attorney at law, has been appointed chief of the food and drug inspection service, acting under the Board of Food and Drug Inspection of the Agricultural Department at Washington. He will have charge of the force of inspectors under the food law, and of prosecutions for violations of that law.

TO BRAND DISEASED DAIRY CATTLE.

A plan for the eradication of tuberculosis in dairy herds is under consideration by Colorado's state livestock inspection board. The state veterinarian proposes to apply the tuberculin test to every cow in the state, and to brand every animal found infected, the object being to segregate such animals and prevent the spread of disease.

QUEENSLAND MEAT FOR OUR ARMY.

The Queensland Meat Company, an Australian concern, is reported to have secured the contract for supplying the United States army in the Philippines with meat for the fiscal year of 1908. The contract calls for about 7,000,000 pounds.

WIN FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE

The controversy between packers and livestock commission men over the purchase of female cattle suspected of disease subject to post-mortem inspection appears to be at an end. The packers have won their fight against disease; Chicago commission interests were the only ones holding out. The latter fought desperately to the last ditch to save themselves from the unpleasantness of having to acknowledge that the packers had beaten them.

An agreement was entered into last Friday between the packers and the National Livestock Exchange which provided for an adjustment of the dispute. This agreement was ratified by the local exchanges at all centers except Chicago, and was put in force this week at all these points.

Sold Subject to Post-Mortem.

The agreement generally adopted is a clear declaration for the stamping out of tuberculosis. Dairy herds are the great hot-bed of disease, and the agreement provides that all dairy cows, and common native cows as well, shall be sold to the packers subject to post-mortem inspection.

Not only that, but it is agreed that buyers shall have the privilege of tagging all suspected animals, of every class and character, at the time of purchase, and that all such purchases shall be subject to post-mortem inspection. The livestock exchanges are to furnish inspectors to do this tagging and assist in picking out suspects.

The National Livestock Exchange admits the necessity for a more rigid ante-mortem inspection of all livestock, and pledges its members to use all means in their power to stamp out tuberculosis and to appeal for State inspection laws to this end.

The text of the agreement, which has been adopted verbatim by Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul, Denver and other centers is as follows:

(A) The Livestock Exchange favors a more rigid ante-mortem inspection of all livestock, and that at the time of sale the buyer shall have the privilege of finding and rejecting any animals that appear to be in any way unhealthy or "suspects." Any animals thus rejected by the buyer are to be tagged and numbered by the inspector employed and taken by the buyer subject to post-mortem examination by the government inspectors. If the buyer and seller cannot agree as to what rightly constitutes "suspects," the inspector above mentioned is to decide.

The Exchange agrees, at its own expense,

to employ one or more competent inspectors, to be mutually agreed upon, to have charge of tagging any cattle rejected as suspects at the time of purchase.

(B) All dairy cows, whether shipped or driven in, and common native cows, known as canners, sold to the packers are to be subject to post-mortem examination, the buyer and seller to determine animals of that class at time of sale. In case they cannot agree it is to be left to the inspector. This agreement does not in any way affect range cows, the same to be bought as heretofore. Purchasers agree to allow full market price for hides and condemned carcasses and to furnish satisfactory evidence of post-mortem condemnation.

(C) All parties interested will make an appeal to the governors of their respective States and other proper parties to cause such inspection laws to be passed, or enforced if already passed, as will stamp out tuberculosis, which is generally found in dairy cows, as it is the decided opinion that from a beef standpoint, as well as a milk standpoint, the disease has increased, and no past inspection has been sufficiently rigid on either article of food, beef and milk.

The members of the livestock exchanges agree that they will take steps to arrange that all dairy cows or canners to be shipped to them shall be tagged in the country in such a way that point of shipment and owner can be identified, that the shipper may be advised through his commission man of the post-mortem results. Commission men also agree to use all means in their power to assist in stamping out tuberculosis.

Chicago Men Hate to Give In.

The Chicago commission men held out against the agreement. Chicago has been the head and front of the campaign in favor of old methods, by which tuberculosis was fostered instead of being guarded against. It went hard with the radicals among the Chicago commission men to run up the white flag and admit their defeat. There was a strong element in favor of agreement, but the radicals controlled, and spent the week in attempting to "bluff" the packers and the other exchanges. They talked war and filled the newspapers with "ultimatums," but it did no good. The rest of the country had fallen into line in the fight against disease, and Chicago could not hold out alone. They proposed several compromises, cleverly framed to appear that they favored the elimination of diseased cattle, but really meaning no such thing. The packers refused to "bite," and at last reports the end was in sight.

FOREIGN MEAT PRODUCTS MUST STAND TEST

As announced in the last issue of The National Provisioner, the federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection has adopted a regulation which subjects foreign meats and meat products imports to the same rigid inspection test as that imposed on domestic meats by the meat inspection law. No such imports can be admitted unless accompanied by an official inspection certificate from the country of origin, which must be attested by the American consul at the point of export.

This certificate must specify that the animals were inspected both before and after the slaughter and found to be in a healthy condition. This means that hereafter no country which does not enforce both ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat animals can export its meat products to the United States. It is said that Belgium and Uruguay are the only countries in a position to comply with this requirement.

But the inspection certificate is not the only test. Imports cannot be admitted without this certificate, but even after it has been produced the imports still have to pass the rigid port inspection by inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry, who will see to it that the products have not become infected or have not deteriorated since manufacture, and that they do not contain any substances forbidden by law. Thus foreign meat imports must pass two severe tests before they can be admitted.

Text of the Ruling.

The official text of the government decision in the matter is as follows:

"The meat inspection law of June 30, 1906, forbids the transportation in interstate or foreign commerce of the meat or meat food products of cattle, sheep, swine and goats which are diseased, unsound, (unhealthy), unwholesome or otherwise unfit for human food. Meat or meat food products of those animals to which has been added any substance which lessens wholesomeness, or any drug, chemical or harmful dye or preservative, other than common salt, sugar, wood smoke, vinegar, pure spices, and saltpeter, may not be transported in interstate or foreign commerce. The law further requires the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of the animals which furnish meat and meat food products for interstate or foreign commerce. All these requirements are based on the principle that uninspected meats of this character may be dangerous to health. The food and drugs act of June 30, 1906, provides that a product which does not comply with the provisions of the act 'or is otherwise dangerous to health' shall be denied the right of importation.

"It is held, therefore, that, except as hereinafter provided, imports of meat or meat food products of cattle, sheep, swine and goats shall be subject to the same restrictions as meats of domestic origin. Such meats and meat food products shall be accompanied by certificates showing their freedom from disease, or entry into the United States will be denied. For entry of meat or meat food products of animals other than cattle, sheep, swine and goats, including fish, only the declaration required for foods other than meats is necessary.

"The certificate shall be that of an official inspector of the country, district or city in which the meat is manufactured. It shall be specified in the certificate that the animals from which the meat or meat food products which are covered by the certificate are derived were inspected before and after slaughter and were found to be in a healthy condition (see Regulation 32); that the animals furnishing the meat or meat food products are cattle, sheep, swine or goats, as the case may be; and that the meat or meat food products covered by the certificate have been

mixed with the meat of no other animal.

"The official inspector who signs the certificate shall have his authority viséed before the United States consul. One authorization of this kind will be sufficient for all shipments signed by the same inspector, and it will not be necessary to furnish a new authorization unless a new inspector signs the certificate.

"The following are acceptable forms of certificates:

1. I hereby certify that the shipment of [kind of meat] consigned by to and hereby designated by [distinguishing mark] is the product of [kind of animals] which by ante-mortem and post-mortem veterinary inspection were shown to be free from disease and suitable for food, and that the meat has not been treated with chemical preservatives or other foreign substances injurious to health.

2. I hereby certify that the meat product factory of the firm of is located in the meat inspection district of the province of; that the animals killed in that establishment are subjected to competent official veterinary ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections; that all of the meat sold by that firm is the product of animals free from disease; and that all meat and meat food products of that firm are free from chemical preservatives or other foreign substances injurious to health.

"The certificate mentioned above will not take the place of port inspection as to the condition of the shipment on arrival, whether it is fit for human food, whether it is infected with vermin, or whether it contains any of the substances forbidden by the regulations for the enforcement of the meat inspection law. This port inspection will be made by the inspectors of the Bureau of Chemistry, and if the meat or meat food product be found not to conform to the law, the shipment will be rejected even if the certificate be in due form.

"Stearin, for mixture with domestic oils, not animal, may be admitted without certificate, if the importer executes a penal bond conditioned upon the subsequent export of all stearin thus imported.

"Meat and meat food products of horses and dogs will not be allowed entry into the United States.

FREDERICK L. DUNLAP,
GEO. P. McCABE,
Board of Food and Drug Inspection."

SLAUGHTER FIGURES FOR JUNE.

Official reports of movements and disposition of livestock at chief centers for the month of June show a slight increase in cattle killing, decreases at Chicago and Omaha having been counterbalanced by greater consumption at other points. Increased slaughters of hogs are also shown for the month, while sheep slaughters fell off. The total cattle slaughters at seven chief centers for June aggregated 385,557 head, compared to 382,672 head in June, 1906; calves, 57,839 head, against 58,822 a year ago; hogs, 1,548,553, against 1,509,541 a year ago; sheep, 455,020, against 478,069 in June, 1906.

For the first six months of the year the reports show considerable increases in consumption of cattle, calves and hogs at these chief centers, while sheep slaughters fell off nearly 100,000 head compared to last year, as was to have been expected. Total slaughters at these points for six months were: Cattle, 2,526,947 head, compared to 2,393,928 head a year ago; calves, 310,823 head, compared to 286,196 a year ago; hogs, 8,597,680 head, compared to 8,081,793 a year ago; sheep, 3,389,844 head, compared to 3,477,877 a year ago.

Detailed reports of slaughters are as follows, compared to last year:

Chicago.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	131,050	130,310	872,131	867,558
Calves	37,744	40,401	236,544	217,566
Hogs	507,378	512,624	3,024,186	2,844,224
Sheep	233,339	279,831	1,500,831	1,655,396
Average weight of hogs: June, 1907, 236 lbs.; June, 1906, 226 lbs.				

Kansas City.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	94,250	92,092	565,267	586,424
Calves	15,790	12,623	50,492	30,976
Hogs	808,187	277,596	1,646,014	1,441,303
Sheep	82,152	74,406	637,533	652,001
Average weight of hogs: June, 1907, 207 lbs.; June, 1906, 204 lbs.				

Omaha.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	52,751	54,417	408,633	201,121
Calves	—	—	—	—
Hogs	242,997	204,365	1,289,646	1,329,149
Sheep	45,475	36,592	578,660	479,706
Average weight of hogs: June, 1907, 250 lbs.; June, 1906, 232 lbs.				

East St. Louis.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	57,643	56,238	322,454	292,266
Calves	—	—	—	—
Hogs	137,442	117,809	704,953	695,792
Sheep	56,197	56,695	218,182	239,582

St. Joseph.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	33,916	27,950	298,799	177,314
Calves	3,204	5,535	18,197	15,394
Hogs	196,717	203,268	1,080,998	1,033,392
Sheep	31,410	24,268	396,218	386,140
Average weight of hogs: June, 1907, 231 lbs.; June, 1906, 219 lbs.				

Sioux City.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	11,337	10,950	92,182	81,849
Calves	231	203	1,532	1,090
Hogs	183,185	118,071	635,975	553,652
Sheep	1,727	2,484	16,461	18,913
Average weight of hogs: June, 1907, 243 lbs.; June, 1906, 241 lbs.				

Denver.				
	June, 1907.	June, 1906.	6 mos., 1907.	6 mos., 1906.
Cattle	4,610	4,715	32,481	27,396
Calves	870	—	4,038	—
Hogs	20,677	15,748	125,968	104,281
Sheep	4,720	5,491	41,959	45,525
Average weight of hogs: June, 1907, 248 lbs.; June, 1906, 239 lbs.				

*Calves not separately reported.

MEAT PRODUCERS ACCUSE RAILROADS.

The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association this week filed a complaint at Washington with the Inter State Commerce Commission against a number of Western and Southwestern railroads for alleged discrimination in rates against Iowa shippers. The charges are that the defendant roads are exacting unjust and unreasonable rates from Iowa shippers on shipments of hogs and cattle and other livestock from points in Iowa to Chicago, and from points in Texas and elsewhere in the Southwest to points in Iowa. Higher rates, it is alleged, are charged Iowa farmers and livestock men on inter state shipments than State Railroad Commissions allow the roads to charge on inter state shipments.

The Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association comprises over two thousand members in Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska. The members of this association ship over 70,000 cars of cattle and hogs from Iowa stations to Chicago each year. It is alleged that lack of Federal control of railroad rates has cost the shippers of the corn belt in Iowa millions of dollars and that the Iowa farmer pays 25 to 50 per cent. more on livestock shipments than the Illinois farmer who lives the same distance from Chicago but who lives under rates controlled by a State commission.

MEAT LAW FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The legislature of Cape Colony has passed a law regulating the conduct of cold storage meat concerns in that colony. The object is to prevent these companies from getting control of the market, and to promote the consumption of South African as against Australian and other imported meat.

Bargains in machinery and equipment may be picked up by watching page 48.

COTTON OIL AND MEAL ABROAD

Market Conditions in Denmark Reviewed

By J. L. Benton, Special Agent Bureau of Manufactures.*

In developing the dairy and bacon industries the Danish people, through their numerous co-operative societies, have devoted much time and study to feedstuffs. They now claim to be the most economical and scientific feeders in the world. Twenty years ago the linseed was the cake most desired by the feeder. Then came a few years of rape cake, and after that the sunflower cake from Russia met with favor.

It is now the American cotton cake that the Danish feeder most desires. In 1906 the imports of cotton cakes from the United States equaled the imports of all other oil cakes from all other countries. Danish authorities rank the several oil cakes in respect to their feeding value as follows: Peanut, 135; cotton, decorticated 137, undecorticated Bombay and Egyptian 90; sesame, 127; sunflower, 116; rape seed, 113; linseed, 112; cocoanut, 103; palm, 92; wheat bran, 93.

The imports of oil cake for 1906, according to Danish statistics, are as follows (1 pund = 1.1 pounds):

	Punds.
United States.....	405,100,000
Sweden	820,000
Germany	96,730,000
Great Britain.....	41,820,000
France	35,220,000
Russia	242,730,000
All others.....	3,460,000

Total pounds..... 825,880,000
Total pounds..... 908,468,000

Of this amount 764,880,000 pounds (841,368,000 pounds) were received for consumption, and the average price for all was \$29.40 per ton, c. i. f. Copenhagen.

Movement and Prices of Cake.

The import of oil cake for 1905 was 810,100,000 pounds (891,000,000 pounds). The oil cake from Russia was all sunflower, with exception of 24,000 tons, which was cotton cake. This Russian cotton cake in manufacture and feeding properties equals the best American cotton cake. It is produced in provinces just northeast of Persia and reaches Copenhagen from the Caspian Sea via St. Petersburg. It is usually bought of merchants at Baku, located on the west side of the Caspian Sea. Both sunflower and cotton cake come loose (not sacked).

Some undecorticated cotton cake comes from Bombay and Egypt, but mostly from the latter. The Bombay cakes show a more regular composition, with a total contents of nitrogen and fat of 23 to 25 per cent. This in the Egyptian cake varies from 26 to 37 per cent. The oil cake from Germany is rape, palm, and linseed; that from Great Britain mostly palm, and from France, peanut and sesame.

The local prices to consumers of the various oil cakes for 1906 were as follows, per long ton:

	Cotton.	Peanut.	Rape.	Palm.	Sunflower.
January	\$36.45	—	\$30.24	\$30.24	—
February	36.45	—	30.78	32.13	—
March	34.84	\$36.45	30.51	32.13	\$36.72
April	34.84	36.45	29.70	32.13	36.72
May	35.64	36.18	30.51	31.88	33.48
June	35.91	36.18	30.51	31.88	33.21
July	36.18	36.45	30.51	31.88	32.94
August	36.18	37.00	31.28	32.13	35.10
September	35.91	37.00	31.28	32.13	34.54
October	35.64	37.00	31.50	32.13	33.48
November	35.18	36.69	31.50	32.40	34.50
December	34.84	36.69	31.69	32.40	34.20

In 1906 4,140,000 pounds (4,554,000 pounds) of rape seed and 50,332,000 pounds (55,365,200 pounds) of linseed were imported for manufacturing. The linseed originated as follows (1 pund=1.1 pounds): United States, 11,290,000 pounds; Russia, 3,150,000 pounds; Germany, 19,780,000 pounds; Great Britain, 10,390,000 pounds; Holland, 290,000 pounds; Norway, 1,150,000 pounds; all others, 4,282,000 pounds; total pounds, 50,332,000; total pounds, 55,365,200.

In 1905 the total import of linseed amounted to only 35,570,000 pounds (39,127,000 pounds). The imports of bran and gluten meal were as follows: United States, 4,710,000 pounds; Sweden, 1,580,000 pounds; Russia, 13,290,000 pounds; Germany, 29,910,000 pounds; Great Britain, 98,950,000 pounds; Belgium, 400,000 pounds; France, 75,000 pounds; Norway, 1,080,000 pounds; total pounds, 149,995,000; total pounds, 164,994,500. Of this amount 148,790,000 pounds were received for consumption, of which 145,960,000 pounds was bran and 2,830,000 pounds gluten meal.

The present stock of oil cakes in Denmark is considered somewhat larger than usual, but the stock is mostly off-quality cake. It is supposed to be sufficient for the summer months and will be exhausted by October. Practically no meal reaches this country, as the farmer prefers to take the cake and break it with his own machinery. There is not so much waste in shipping cake as in meal, and it is indeed fortunate that this country, which as a purchaser of oil cakes is the largest in the world, takes the cake in preference to the meal.

Owing to the bad condition of all corn imported, the question of a suitable feed for hogs is at the present occupying the attention of Danish feeders. For many years cotton meal has been successfully used here in a small way as a hog feed. I am reliably in-

*Report to the Bureau from Copenhagen, where Mr. Benton went after concluding his investigations in Holland.

formed that the extensive use of cotton oil cake as a feed for hogs will be advocated.

Cotton Oil in Denmark.

The duty on cotton oil in Denmark is 4 l-6 ore per pund (\$0.0112 per 1 l-0 pounds). This duty applies to all edible oils. Pure lard and compound lard are admitted free. So little edible oils are received here that the government keeps no definite statistics of each. The best information from dealers indicates that only about 11,020,000 pounds of edible oils were consumed in this country during the year 1906. Of this amount 4,408,000 pounds, mostly sesame oil, was manufactured in Denmark. The imports were as follows:

	Punds.
Cotton oil	1,500,000
Peanut oil	1,000,000
Sesame oil	2,000,000
Neutralina	1,500,000

Total

Neutralina is an American product, being 90 per cent. cotton oil and 10 per cent. stearine, and coming as compound lard (duty free) is finding a ready market with the margarine manufacturer. The product has been coming here for only a few months, and it seems that one American manufacturer is supplying the trade.

In Denmark there are but two mills manufacturing edible oils—one at Copenhagen, devoted entirely to the manufacture of cocoanut oil, and one at Aarhus manufacturing cocoanut, peanut and sesame oils. The plant at Copenhagen in 1906 (the second year of operation) manufactured 8,000,000 pounds of cocoanut oil. About one-half of this was consumed in Denmark and the remainder exported to Norway, Sweden, Holland and Great Britain. The cocoanut butter manufactured at this plant is advertised extensively, and found in all shops in a neat and attractive paper package of one pund each. The nuts are imported from Java, the Straits and Ceylon. The average yield in manufacturing is 61 per cent. oil, 37 per cent. cake and 2 per cent. waste. The crop is reported short and prices continue high. The total import of cocoanuts was, in 1906, 21,410,000 pounds and in 1905, 18,400,000 pounds. (Concluded on page 22.)

EXPORT COTTON MEAL HURT BY BAD HANDLING

Following up his comprehensive review of Holland as a market for American cottonseed products, which appeared in the last number of The National Provisioner, Special Agent J. L. Benton reports to the Bureau of Manufactures concerning the way in which American cotton meal suffers in transit between home ports and ports of destination because of the discrimination against it on the part of steamship companies and their employees. Writing from Rotterdam to Chief Carson of the Bureau of Manufactures, Mr. Benton tells of his investigation as follows:

There has been considerable complaint about the condition in which American meal reaches this country. Learning that the steamship Lord Ormonde was expected to arrive at Rotterdam about May 20, I determined to witness the discharge of the vessel. She arrived May 21, and on the 22d I was present during the discharge of cargo, from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m., in which time 2,500 tons of cotton meal were discharged, of which only 200 tons was for Holland, the remainder being destined for points along the Rhine.

The American manufacturer would not recognize his meal when placed in the warehouse on this side. But after a careful investigation I do not see that the manufacturer can assist much. The bag should be better sewn, especially for export meal. It should be sewn twice, especially if the average size cotton thread is used. About 20 per cent of the bags are open at the end, and by the time they reach the warehouse

40 per cent of the meal is scattered. The worst damage is from torn bags, but this is not the fault of the manufacturer. Those having charge of loading and unloading the vessel are responsible for the torn bags.

Discrimination Against Cotton Meal.

The captain of the boat of course claimed that the bags containing the meal were not good, but flour taken from the same vessel was placed in the warehouse, making an unusually neat appearance. The bag containing the flour was about the same as that containing the meal. The rate of freight on the flour was about the same as the rate on the meal. In hoisting the flour from the hold two very wide canvas bands were used; in hoisting the meal, one large rope.

I was told by the officials of the boat that flour was valuable and had to be handled carefully in order to keep the bags from tearing. They did not seem to realize that American cotton meal was worth nearly as much per ton as flour.

In one end of the boat and on top of the meal was a considerable amount of cotton oil in barrels. Many of these barrels had been broken from bad handling and the meal underneath was ruined. It was contrary to the rules of the company to place flour near the oil, but it made no difference with cotton meal. The 150-pound bag of meal seemed to be in better shape than the 100-pound bag.

The Variety of Brands.

In this lot of meal was found about 75 different brands, and of course many different

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

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NEW YORK

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West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th and 45th Streets
East Side Market }
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

grades. The warehouse was used to get the different marks together. The badly torn bags could not be identified, and it made no difference to which pile they were allotted. The wasted meal was bagged and placed on almost any pile that seemed to be short. Every brand was gotten together as well as could be done. The meal was then sampled, and as carried from the warehouse to the railroad car or small barge for transportation to the interior was weighed.

The sampling and weighing was in every way satisfactory. I had weighed many bags that had not been torn, and in every instance they weighed out properly, in most cases gaining about 1 pound each. It was loaded immediately into the car or barge and none of the torn bags fixed. The reclamation for loss in weight may of course be small, but it

should not exist at all under proper handling.

The grade of meal that left the interior mill is of course different from the grade actually delivered. It can not be otherwise, because the resacked meal is allotted to the pile that is deficient in weight. The condition in which this meal arrives prevents the possibility of getting the different brands together. The meal is loaded into the vessel without regard to marks, and in case of damage from oil, as in this instance, about enough meal of each mark is damaged sufficient to make a reclamation probable.

In this connection I find that the barrel of oil shipped from a Southern port does not reach here in as attractive and neat shape as the barrel shipped from the Northern port. Climatic conditions may possibly have

something to do with the oil, but that does not cover it entirely.

The trouble is in the loading, the position placed in the vessel, and in unloading. Cotton meal should not pay the same rate of freight as flour, unless like care is given in handling. This matter should be looked into thoroughly by the different associations of mill men in the United States, and if possible, more firms induced to enter into the exporting of cotton meal. With more people engaged in exporting, better service would result.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through the "Wanted and For Sale" department on page 48.

Swift & Company

Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.

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WILL WIPE OUT DISEASE

The week witnessed "the beginning of the end" in the so-called female cattle controversy, or as it might be more properly termed, "misunderstanding." On Saturday last representatives of all the leading livestock exchanges met with the packers and drafted an agreement which will go a very long way to accomplish the object for which the packers have been contending—the eradication of disease in our meat animals.

This agreement, which has been accepted by every exchange, except Chicago, should mark a new and better era in the necessarily intimate relations between the live and dead

meat interests. The packers stated frankly, at the outset of the movement to buy female cattle subject to inspection, that it was a movement for the eradication of disease from our herds. They admitted that their purpose in this was to reduce the great losses due to condemnations by government inspectors, but they also maintained that this result would accrue to the benefit of livestock raisers in that their stock would be healthier, and to meat consumers in that they would have healthier food.

The commission men clouded the issue from the start by a campaign of bitter vituperation against the packers, but evidently they have been brought to their senses. They should now realize that such campaigning methods are of no avail, and that where a movement is started which is intended for the ultimate good of the general public, and it is conducted conservatively, progressively and patiently, even in face of abuse, it is sure to win. The packers have fully realized the conditions and have been careful to conduct the movement in such a way as to win the approval of the public.

There has been one regrettable feature of the contention, and that is that the packers' ranks have been broken in some places by concerns which honestly differed with those originating the movement, or by others which took advantage of the situation merely to add a few dollars to their profits. The lesson to be learned by these is that with a substantial, honestly-conducted organization behind the packers, such as there now is, great good can be accomplished for the industry generally, and it can be done more quickly and effectively when all pull together.

It should also be realized that with this organization no movement can or will be started in the interest of any faction or section of the trade. Packers who look upon every move with suspicion, out of force of habit, should realize that better days are here, and should lend their full support to an effort to accomplish results which will put the business upon a higher plane and make its operation easier and more agreeable.

That the movement had an even higher motive than mere commercialism is shown by the clause in the proposed agreement whereby livestock raisers, commission men and packers promise to use every effort to stamp out tuberculosis and other diseases in our domestic animals. Laws and enforcement of laws to this effect are to be part of the future working plan. If carried out it means the reduction at least of tuberculosis germs, not only in our meat supply, but what is more important, in our dairy products. The benefit to the public will be inestimable.

Livestock raisers have not been permitted to know that it was these results the packers

were aiming at, while also seeking to save packinghouse losses, for philanthropic motives are not usually ascribed to packers. Just why this is so is not clear, because the packers would have none of the intelligence with which they are generously credited if they did not realize and practice the human decency which, nowadays particularly, means the easiest and most lasting business success. In other words, the packers realize that a "square deal" all around is the best insurance of peaceful business progress, and they are ready to give it as well as demand it. Livestock raisers and commission men should get that into their heads and keep it there for quick reference, for it is the programme of the future and will certainly be adhered to.

The practical working of the new plan will probably be to give a buying advantage to the large centers at the beginning, but a way of overcoming this will doubtless be found. Smaller centers which have been slow to follow the example of the large ones will also find themselves at a disadvantage, but with a settlement reached with the larger exchanges there should be very little difficulty in reaching similar agreements at every point where livestock is sold. All that is necessary is for the packers so located to stay out of the market until the sellers come to terms, and to absolutely shut their eyes to temporary advantages or to the acts of competitors.

On the whole, the movement has been a good one, and the best that can come from it will be a realization by the entire packing-house industry of this country that the old adage, "In union there is strength," means just what it says.

ON THE SAME BASIS

The regulation recently announced by the federal Board of Food and Drug Inspection, requiring a certificate of official inspection both before and after slaughter with every importation of foreign meat products, was no more than an act of simple justice to the domestic trade. Home meats and meat products are produced and marketed under the most rigid system of inspection, and it was not fair to admit to competition with them foreign products prepared under no such supervision.

It is true that the aggregate amount of such imports is not great, compared to the immense volume of our home production. It will very likely be much reduced under the new regulation, for it is believed that neither German nor Italian imports can comply with the requirements. In fact, Belgium and Uruguay are said to be the only countries having official inspection sufficiently rigid to comply with the rule.

But the principle is the same, regardless of the material effect of the regulation. Besides, it will do our foreign friends no harm to learn that two can play at this inspection game. They have clamored for rigid inspection of American meats; let them apply it at home.

TRADE GLEANINGS

D. R. Bradley & Son, of Pleasantville, N. Y., have incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock, to manufacture soaps, chemicals, etc. D. R. Bradley, Allan B. Bradley, 351 W. 84th street, New York City, and W. A. Bradley, of Pleasantville, are the incorporators.

The plant of the Kauffmann-Davidson Hide Company at Los Angeles, Calif., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

The Brandt Leather Company of Norwood, Mass., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by C. Brandt, W. H. Miller and R. M. Baker.

The Fried & Reineman Packing Company, Allegheny, Pa., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock.

The People's Poultry Corporation of Davenport, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock by F. McLaury, J. O. Rice and W. C. McLaury.

The American Hide & Leather Company will reopen its plant at Danvers, Mass.

The Emery candle works at Ivorydale, O., was damaged by fire on July 6, to the extent of \$30,000.

The United Provision Company of New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock, by Morris Aronson, M. M. Stone of Brooklyn; J. Weiser and others.

The contract for the new five-story smokehouse of the Omaha Packing Company at So. Omaha, Neb., will soon be awarded. The plant when completed will cost around \$100,000.

It is reported that F. L. Eaton, president of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company, Sioux City, Ia., has purchased the Sioux Falls packing plant.

The Youngstown Hide and Tallow Company, Youngstown, O., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by E. Bickler, G. W. Merz, John Merz, C. W. Rawson and J. H. Gorman.

The Stone Leather Company of Rockland, Mass., has been incorporated with S. Stone president and D. N. Gorman, treasurer. The capital stock is \$25,000.

Swift & Company have leased a tract of land from the Wisconsin Railroad Company at Oshkosh, Wis., on which they will erect a large brach house and cold storage plant.

The Amarillo Live Stock Company of Amarillo, Texas, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000.

The Nations Packing Company of El Paso, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000.

The Neuhoff Abattoir and Packing Company of Nashville, Tenn., has increased its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$75,000, and will enlarge its plant.

Fire slightly damaged the branch house of Armour & Company at Jersey City, N. J., on July 8.

N. Block contemplates erecting a slaughter house and cold storage plant at Macon, Ga.

Fire damaged the beef house of Swift & Company at New Brunswick, N. J., on July 10, to the extent of \$1,000.

A. J. Foster Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock to deal in hides, skins and leather. President, A. J. Foster, Boston; treasurer, C. E. Briggs, Quincy; clerk, C. E. Wing, Newton.

COTTON OIL AND FERTILIZER NOTES.

The Louisville Cotton Oil Company, Louisville, Ky., whose plant has been practically destroyed by fire, contemplates a change of site. The principal reason for the change is a desire to be nearer the source of raw supply. Memphis and St. Louis are being considered.

The Fayette Oil and Fertilizer Company, Fayette, Ala., has been organized with

\$25,000 capital stock, by W. H. Terry, H. B. Propst, W. M. Cannon, R. C. Robertson and others.

The Cotton Plant Oil Mill Company, Cotton Plant, Ark., will install a new cake-former.

The Hope Cotton Oil Company, Hope, Ark., contemplates the addition of a fertilizer plant.

The new plant of the Bowdon Oil Mill Company at Bowdon, Ga., is fast nearing completion. This company was recently organized.

The Farmers' Oil Mill Company, Commerce, Ga., is rebuilding its two-press mill on the site of the plant recently burned.

The Hazlehurst Cotton Oil Company, Hazlehurst, Ga., will add a fertilizer plant to its mill, it is reported.

The Gibland Cotton Oil Company, Gibland, La., recently incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock, will erect a cold-press cotton oil mill.

A committee from the Mississippi State Negro Business League has been appointed to organize a company for the purpose of establishing a cottonseed oil mill at Mound Bayon, Miss. The company is to have a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Fremont Oil Mill Company, Fremont, N. C., will install a fertilizer-mixing plant.

The Farmers' Oil Company, Wilson, N. C., will increase its capital stock from \$48,500 to \$97,000, for the purpose of enlarging plant.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company is increasing the capacity of its plant at Dillon, S. C.

The Woodruff Cotton Oil Company's plant at Woodruff, S. C., recently burned, will be rebuilt.

The Elgin Oil Manufacturing Company, Elgin, Tex., recently incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock has awarded contract for the erection of its cottonseed oil mill.

It is reported that the Brazos Oil and Light Company will erect a cottonseed oil mill at Graham, Tex.

The Farmers' Gin and Mill Company of Ovilla, Tex., has been incorporated with \$6,000 capital stock, by J. A. Cason, W. J. Ham and G. H. McMullen.

The Wortham Cotton Oil Company of Wortham, Tex., will make improvements to its plant, costing from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

The Commonwealth Cotton Oil Company of Cushing, O. T., is erecting a cotton oil mill at that place.

The Shawnee Cotton Oil Company, Shawnee, O. T., will increase the capacity of its plant at a cost of \$12,000.

The Walter Oil Mill Company of Walter, O. T., has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock by J. S. Russ, G. D. Latham, J. B. Selman and others.

LEATHER MERGER ENJOINED.

The proposed merger of the United States Leather Co. and the Central Leather Co. was this week enjoined by Vice-Chancellor Emery in the New Jersey courts. This action was the result of the effort of holders of a very small minority of United States Leather stock to prevent the consolidation. In his decision the vice-chancellor said: "As the proposed consolidation agreement, for the reasons stated, inequitably affects the rights of the preferred stockholders in relation to the accumulated dividends upon their stock, I conclude that its execution must be enjoined."

President E. C. Hoyt, of the Central Leather Co., said: "The vice-chancellor holds that the preferred stockholders should not be compelled to accept \$23.50 in the common stock of the Central Co. in lieu of their rights, whatever they may be worth, in the surplus of the United States Company. He holds that

the agreement should provide that the outstanding preferred stockholders should have an option to accept the \$23.50 in Central common in full discharge of their rights on surplus, or, on the other hand, to waive receipt of any common stock and to preserve their claim against the consolidated company for whatever portion of the present surplus of the United States Company is applicable to accrued dividends."

It is said an appeal will be taken from the decision.

SOLD A HOG SCRAPER A DAY.

The quickly profitable results of properly advertising a good thing have once more been illustrated, this time in the case of the new Allbright-Nell hog scraper and polisher, which has only recently been put upon the market. It was only three weeks ago that the machine was described and illustrated in the columns of The National Provisioner, yet the company had already sold fifteen machines up to last Monday, and at that time was placing contracts at the rate of one a day. They sold the last three machines in three successive days, which is a record-breaking performance.

The machine has evidently "caught on" with packers everywhere, as filling a long-felt want. The Allbright-Nell Company has even received inquiries from foreign countries which the copy of The National Provisioner containing the first description of the machine had just reached. One of the machines ordered last week was an extra large one, being for 500 hogs capacity per hour.

The Allbright-Nell Company reports sales of this machine to date to the following prominent packers: Rea & Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa; Luer Bros. Pkg. & Ice Co., Alton, Ill.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; The Layton Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Sander Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; William Zoller & Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Bimble, Van Wagenen & Co., Newark, N. J.; Rohe & Bro., New York, N. Y.; Cleveland Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Pittsburg Packing & Provision Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

PROPOSAL

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 5, 1907.—Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city during the month of August, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, July 16th, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified such quantities as may be called for by this office from August 1st to August 31st, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened July 16th, 1907," and addressed to D. L. Brainard, Lieut.-Col., D. C. G., U. S. Army.

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Spiritless Condition of Trading—Chicago's Accumulating Stocks—Diminished Volume of Supplies at Other Western Packing Centres—Tame Situation of Prices—Fairly Large Hog Supplies.

There is a lifeless speculative market for the hog products, and an improved, although still unsatisfactory run of cash demands. Stocks of both lard and meats at Chicago are steadily added to, and they are of a fairly large order; but at the other Western packing points there is a falling off in supplies.

Whether the mid-Western points are turning their packing upon the Chicago market or are getting increased distributions of it to consumers direct, has been a trade question.

In our opinion the packing points outside of Chicago are having an enlarged outlet for supplies of meats, and not so much so for their lard outputs, while of the lard they are more generally making shipments to Chicago.

But Chicago, as well as the other Western packing points, are turning out more lard than was considered by many trade sources as probable at this time. The hog supplies are not only of fairly liberal volume, but the average condition of the supply at many points is marked for full productions of lard.

While Chicago is showing a steadily augmented stock of meats, it is doubted that the supply of the meats over the country is larger than that of last year at this time. Nevertheless, the prices of some meats, short ribs for instance, are materially cheaper

than they were last year at this time, and it is a matter of surprise that the supplies are not even more freely bought up.

There is no question but that the domestic trade in hams and bacon is increasing, and that it is much larger than it was about three weeks since and before then for some time. There is especial full inquiry for light average weight hams. A good demand, as well, prevails for dry salted bellies. The South, Southwest and all of the Eastern markets are furnishing the larger number of buying orders for the meats.

As to the lard product, the home demands are not only steadily widening, but they are more general than in ordinary seasons. The drift of demands from the compounds to pure lard is more marked. Nevertheless, there is about as much business in the compounds as desired, considering the small supplies and high prices of cottonseed oil.

There are sources of consumption of compound lard that would keep trading in it, as used to the product, even if the compounds were arranged alongside the prices of pure lard.

It happened throughout a season, a few years since, that the compounds sold equally well with pure lard at even prices. There is now little difference in the prices of compound and pure lard, as the former is selling at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound, and the ordinary difference, as is well understood, is over 2c. per lb.

Despite the increasing home consumption of the pure lard, as noted, the stock of it as held at Chicago, shows a steady gain, chiefly on account of the slow buying of foreign markets.

It is conceded that the European markets will want a good deal of the pure lard before the fall months, and that it is waiting only for the turning point in this country for liberal buying.

Until the European demands are had for meats, as well as lard, the supply position at packing points is likely to be a little oppressive.

We do not look for any material further decline in the prices of the products, yet think that the position for them is not likely to have a strong bullish turn until the marketable average hog supply of the country is more freely packed and put away.

It looks now as if July entire would show sufficiently liberal marketing of hogs to keep the products markets in a rather tame position, and that it would be, probably, the middle of August before marked stamina to the products markets situation could come about.

The delayed demands from Europe are believed to be of considerable importance. A resumption of a brisk order of foreign demands, which is regarded as likely this side of the fall months, coupled with the steadily enlarged consumption on home account, would quickly absorb surplus stocks of lard and meats at the packing points.

It is the calculation of many traders that there will be changed conditions, from the present slackness in trading to buoyancy in it, within a few weeks.

The reports concerning the corn crop will have, of course, something to do with the sentiment in speculative trading. But the actual demands for supplies will prove of a

THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



much more material order and influence than they are at present.

The current speculation in the products is of a remarkably tame order, and it is about restricted to September pork, September and October lard and ribs. The new crop options have spasmodic attention only, and in a very restricted way, as pending something more definite concerning prospects of the corn crop, and in this way the January lard and ribs have a little attention.

It must be said that the present market for the products is of a somewhat disheartening order, even admitting the increase of home demands, as however easy the prices may be at times there is no marked disposition on the part of the distributors to buy ahead of the calls upon them from consumers, while the foreign demands are, as indicated, of a listless order.

It is realized that hog prices cannot be beaten down materially, and that the products markets should be sustained from the cost of the hogs. At the same time, spurious products markets would only further enhance farmers' views concerning values of their livestock supply.

By the middle of August the foreign markets usually get to work contracting for supplies for prompt and future deliveries, and a new condition of affairs would likely then supervene, the degree of which would be, of course, gauged by the possibilities, at that time, of the corn crop.

Just now it does not look as if the pure lard market for next season would have an excessive supply of cottonseed fat to work against it, as although the cotton crop cannot, of course, be gauged definitely, it would

appear that it could not exceed 12,000,000 bales, however less than that it may be.

The estimated Chicago stock to-day is 115,000 tierces contract lard (104,000 tierces July 1), 24,750,000 pounds short ribs (22,350,000 pounds July 1), 22,000 barrels contract pork (22,085 barrels July 1).

In New York there is a moderate export business in pork at generally steady prices. Sales of 200 bbls. mess at \$18@18.50; 275 bbls. short clear at \$17@18; 100 bbls. family at \$19. Western steam lard is more freely offered here from the Middle West points, and it has a very slow export demand, with prices fluctuating feebly; quoted at about \$8.75@8.80. City steam lard is unsettled and lower in price; quoted at about \$8.25. Compound lard is a little irregular in price, and it is not at all actively wanted, as the pure lard, at its prices by comparison, is taking a more than usual position of the demand; quotations are for the compound, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for car lots. In city meats there is increased trading at steady prices. Loose pickled hams, 12@13c. Loose pickled shoulders at 9c. Pickled bellies, loose, 12 lbs. average, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14 lbs. average at 11c.; 10 lbs. average at 12@12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; smoking at 13@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Exports from the Atlantic ports: last week 3,916 bbls. pork, 12,038,299 lbs. meats, 12,662,852 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year, 2,866 bbls. pork, 9,013,302 lbs. meats, 17,383,239 lbs. lard. From November 1, 122,726 bbls. pork, 375,719,881 lbs. meats; 443,098,089 lbs. lard; corresponding time previous year, 141,218 bbls. pork, 433,198,500 lbs. meats, 505,433,688 lbs. lard, showing a decrease this season from November 1 of equal

to 3,698,400 lbs. pork, 57,478,619 lbs. meats, 62,335,599 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of the exports from November 1, 33,352 bbls. pork (31,747 bbls. last year) 314,573,500 lbs. meats (345,737,997 lbs. last year), 196,530,910 lbs. lard (200,093,974 lbs. last year), and the Continent, 15,726 bbls. pork (22,361 bbls. last year), 49,011,290 lbs. meats (73,473,397 lbs. last year), 177,187,222 lbs. lard (238,854,747 lbs. last year).

BEEF.—There is not much life to trading. The English demand is unimportant. The price of the city extra India mess holds firm in England, and here it is well sustained at \$21.50@22. The barreled lots show a moderate stock, and the light distributions from it are at steady prices. Quotations: Mess at \$9.50@10; packet at \$10.50@11; family at \$14@14.50.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 10, 1907, were as follows:

BACON.—Amsterdam, Holland, 66,322 lbs.; Christiansand, Norway, 15,120 lbs.; Ceuta, Africa, 10,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 109,200 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 49,099 lbs.; Gramla Karleby, 31,050 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 29,134 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,391 lbs.; Hull, England, 327,296 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 923,727 lbs.; London, England, 52,175 lbs.; Naples, Sicily, 5,800 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 54,247 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,125 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 13,100 lbs.; Rotterdam, Hol- (Continued on page 44.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending July 6, 1907, with comparative tables of shipments:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week July 6, 1907.	Week July 7, 1906.	From Nov. 1, '06, to July 6, '07.
United Kingdom...	844	217	33,352
Continent	1,682	98	15,726
South & Cen. Am.	566	303	16,359
West Indies	368	1,410	48,255
Br. No. Am. Col.	456	858	8,540
Other countries....	—	—	404
Totals	3,916	2,866	122,726

MEATS, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	8,724,635	7,028,238	314,573,500
Continent	2,619,199	1,862,189	49,011,290
South & Cen. Am.	100,925	14,725	2,707,720
West Indies	251,105	160,150	8,628,502
Br. No. Am. Col.	—	2,600	110,675
Other countries....	333,375	—	678,194
Totals	12,662,852	9,013,302	375,719,881

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	3,711,740	6,372,864	196,530,910
Continent	6,220,847	10,612,374	177,187,222
South & Cen. Am.	516,800	286,105	24,270,786
West Indies	2,147,005	706,636	42,255,412
Br. No. Am. Col.	40,700	5,290	451,701
Other countries....	25,700	—	2,462,058
Totals	12,662,852	17,383,239	443,098,089

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,239	3,215,550	4,333,500
Boston	404	1,821,750	1,107,650
Philadelphia	1,720	327,062	1,425,207
Baltimore	125	1,455,557	2,578,338
Galveston	—	129,650	1,878,481
Newport News....	—	—	221,692
New Orleans	356	54,475	199,750
Montreal	72	4,945,300	767,450
Mobile	—	93,975	190,784
Totals	3,916	12,662,852	12,662,852

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	From Nov. 1, '06, to July 6, '07.	From Nov. 1, '05, to July 7, '06.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	24,545,200	28,248,600	3,698,400
Meats, lbs.	375,719,881	433,198,500	57,478,619
Lard, lbs.	443,098,089	505,433,688	62,335,599

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, July 6, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil			Bacon and		Beef.		Pork.	Tcs. & Pkgs.	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Ham.	Tallow.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Tcs. & Bbls.		Tcs. & Pkgs.	Tcs. & Pkgs.
Georgie, Liverpool.....	1424	—	884	75	120	—	50	919	210	—
Arabic, Liverpool.....	1989	—	1344	576	—	—	—	290	405	—
Lucania, Liverpool.....	—	429	738	141	38	—	—	200	2650	—
Caronia, Liverpool.....	—	—	19	100	125	—	—	150	1000	—
*Minneapolis, London.....	—	—	67	—	—	—	90	100	1035	—
*New York, Southampton.....	—	—	340	—	—	—	—	—	2100	—
Oceanic, Southampton.....	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	750	—
*Furnessia, Glasgow.....	—	—	767	—	117	50	—	547	380	—
Thespis, Manchester.....	—	—	28	20	—	—	—	625	1650	—
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.....	—	—	—	10	—	310	10	335	4099	—
Livonia, Rotterdam.....	—	—	891	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam.....	—	—	1833	—	298	—	30	235	1750	—
Samland, Antwerp.....	—	—	2754	—	717	—	25	131	332	9340
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp.....	—	—	6587	—	100	100	—	356	11340	—
Kaiser Wil, der Grosse, Bremen.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	600	—
St. Laurent, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	230	—
La Touraine, Havre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50	—
Madonna, Marseilles.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	25	412	—
Durango, Bordeaux.....	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	540	1543	—
Hellig, Olav, Baltic.....	—	—	152	—	60	75	—	125	925	—
Moltke, Mediterranean.....	—	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gerty, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	560	—	—	400	1000	—
Koenig Albert, Mediterranean.....	—	—	115	—	—	—	—	100	800	—
Europa, Mediterranean.....	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpathia, Mediterranean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	250	—
Total	15478	629	5787	1023	475	490	281	5558	42519	—
Last week	24144	1081	6488	1668	417	363	455	1897	24452	—
Same time in 1906.....	11654	7293	8073	875	995	948	244	5129	41426	—

Butter, 3,894 pkgs.

*Cargo estimated by steamship company.

Dixon's Graphite Pipe-Joint Compound.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London auction sale on Wednesday was at unchanged prices to 3d. decline, at which 980 casks were offered and rather more than half of it sold.

The generally tame look of the foreign markets implies that supplies in this country will be left more for use of our home soap-makers.

The absence of competition for the supplies upon our Eastern and Western markets and the warm weather keeps market prices rather easy. There is, however, hardly a change of moment in the trading basis from those of the previous week.

There is a disposition on the part of the melters to meet the market promptly rather than carry the current supplies, on dock and elsewhere, through the hot weather.

The soapmakers are buying, as they do usually in the summer months, more as they actually need supplies for prompt use, while with the disposition to delay more important buying until September, with the consideration of the cooler weather and more desirable tallow at that time.

There is no question but that the manufactured goods business is well up to its summer volume. Indeed, we think it is a little better than ordinarily at this time of the year. It is doubtful if the tallow productions are materially larger than they were at this period of the last year. Besides, more grease, possibly more tallow, is now being used because of the high prices for cottonseed oil.

Nevertheless, the relative statistical positions and prices of products associated with cottonseed oil prevent further declines in the prices of the tallow rather than they act to strengthen the market for it.

In other words, it looks as if tallow and grease were cheap enough, considering the situations of some of the other products markets.

The use of cottonseed oil, with it practically at 7½¢ per pound, is out of the question with soapmakers, except as they are compelled to use it for the make of special soaps, against which they have a supply of the oil bought at materially lower prices than those current.

But the disposition for conservative buying of tallow by the soapmakers is, in part, owing to the lack of life to most other markets for fats.

The lard market, for instance, keeps upon an easy basis of prices, and it is not likely to show marked improvement until the July and early August hog marketing is over. The European markets for fat supplies generally are slack. The cottonseed oil and lard prices of England have been declining, although, just now, showing a small reaction upon the inside prices. The Continent is buying tallow and greases upon the English

markets in a reduced and very moderate way.

There is needed an all around awakened trading in raw materials for expectations of improvement in the tallow and grease markets in this country.

There have been sales in New York of 650 hhds. city at 6½¢, of which 300 hhds. for export. The market now stands at 6½¢. The weekly contract deliveries will be made at 6½¢, unless otherwise noted in a later report on page 40.

The New York city in tierces would be worth about 6½¢@6½¢ on the basis of the price for hogsheads, but there is no supply or demand for it. As to the special lots of city, in tierces, such as the foreign markets usually take, it may be doubted that they could be had at 6¼¢, or under 6½¢; but the situation, in the absence of demand, is a nominal one.

Edible tallow is quoted at 7@7½¢.

The country made tallow ranges in price from 6½¢@6½¢ for fair to prime, with some difficulty getting over 6½¢, and the kettle lots at more money by ½¢@¼¢. There have been sales for the week of 250,000 pounds.

OLEO STEARINE.—The "9c. price," the basis of the sales at the close of the previous week proved attractive to the compound makers, who, this week, bought 500,000 pounds. New York, Philadelphia and Boston made at 9c.

This price prevails despite the moderate trading in the compounds and the more than usual drift of demands to pure lard on account of the easy market for the pure lard and the necessary prices for the compounds on the cost of cottonseed oil.

There has been a resale in Chicago of 200,000 pounds at 9c., although the packers there generally ask 9¼¢@9½¢.

OLEO OIL.—The market is not active, and it is at 53 florins in Rotterdam.

The reports from England are that grass is plentiful and that there is an enormous supply of dairy butter. But that on account of the cold and wet weather, early in the season and since, there is not much body to the grass, and that while there is a large quantity of butter produced the quality is poor without good keeping qualities. Therefore, that instead of storing large quantities of spring butter, it is steadily being well sold up, and necessarily at low prices, and that this accounts for the poor demand for the better grades of margarine. Therefore, that the churners are indifferent towards choice and prime oils.

New York quotes choice oleo oil at 10¼¢, and low grade at 7½¢.

COCOANUT OIL.—The tone is a little more in the sellers' favor, as due to firmer cables. As the monsoon season is now on there are no expectations of further shipments from the coast before September, pos-

sibly not before October. Ceylon, spot, quoted at 8¼¢@9c.; do. shipments, at 8½¢@8¾¢. Cochín, spot at 10¼¢@10½¢.

PALM OIL.—Small stocks keep prices firm. Prime red at 6¼¢@6½¢. Lagos at 7@7½¢.

CORN OIL has demand at \$5.80, and is held up to \$6.

LARD OIL.—There is a little better trading from the manufacturers. Prime quoted at 74@76c.

NEATFOOT OIL.—There are increasing distributions of small lots and at generally steady prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

LARD STEARINE has little attention of lard refiners, and is nominally 10¼¢.

GREASE.—Rather more demand from the soapmakers, and a little export trading. Prices are hardly changed from the previous week's trading basis. Quotations: Yellow at 5½¢@6c.; house at 5¼¢@6½¢; bone at 5¼¢@6½¢; white at 6¼¢@6½¢; "B" white at 6¼¢.

GREASE STEARINE.—Small sales at steady prices. Yellow at 6½¢@6¾¢. White at 6¾¢@7c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Nominal, pending new crop productions.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Proposed for membership: Anthony S. Ambrose, Charles Rozell. Visitors: H. A. Whitelocke, London; E. J. Loveridge, Hull (Eng.); W. W. Sayles, Providence; Geo. A. Martin, Cleveland; Frank Bowman, Cuba; Severnio L. Tomez, Havana; A. E. Rosevear, Montreal; J. H. Driggs, Toledo.

SAPONIFICATION OF FATS.

In the process of saponification of fats by means of aluminum hydroxide, the resin soap employed in a mixture is mixed with freshly prepared aluminum hydroxide, and to the mixture is added sufficient aluminum sulphate to combine with the alkali of the soap. The composition thus prepared is used in place of zinc or magnesium oxide in the saponification of fats and oils.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg.	Per Ton	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	14c	
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	14c	
Oil Cake.....	8c	9c	9c	
Bacon.....	10/	15/	14c	
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	14c	
Cheese.....	20/	25/	2M	
Butter.....	25/	30/	2M	
Tallow.....	10/	15/	13c	
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	14c	

Cocoanut Oil

Palm Oil

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Tallow

Grease

Caustic Soda

Olive Oil Foots

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at lowest market price to the Continent and
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COTTONEED PRODUCTS IN DENMARK.

(Concluded from page 15.)

In addition to the two plants named, there are four plants engaged in manufacturing linseed and rape seed oils, the rape seed being imported from Germany and the linseed from Russia, North America and Argentina. The six plants crushing oil-bearing seed employ 410 people, with an average pay to operatives of 3½ kroner per day (1 kron = 26.8 cents).

The Manufacture of Margarine.

Practically all cotton oil received by Denmark enters into the manufacture of margarine. For cooking purposes pure lard and compound lard are used, and the salad oil is supposed to be pure olive oil, but analysis shows it 80 per cent. cotton oil and 20 per cent. olive oil. Sixteen margarine plants are now in operation, employing 1,807 operatives. Two margarine plants closed down during the past twelve months and the industry in this country is not supposed to be in a very flourishing condition. The production of margarine in 1906 was 527,253,617 pounds; 1905, 480,424,263 pounds; 1900, 1906, 16.6 cents per pound; second quality, 12.3 cents per pound; in 1905, first quality, 15.5 cents per pound; second quality, 11.5 cents per pound.

In addition to that manufactured, the imports of margarine, in 1906, were 9,581,000 pounds; 1905, 7,458,000 pounds; 1904, 6,413,000 pounds. The greater part of the imported margarine comes from Holland and the remainder from Norway and Sweden. No margarine is exported from Denmark. The duty on the raw material will not permit the Danish manufacturer to compete with the manufacturer of the Netherlands, where the raw materials are received practically free of duty. No duty is imposed on margarine imported into Denmark.

Margarine manufactured in Denmark must contain at least 10 per cent. sesame oil, not over 15 per cent. butter fat, must be white in color, and the package must be oblong

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in shape. These requirements are imposed by law to guard the reputation of Danish butter, which is the largest product exported from this country.

There is at present much agitation here in regard to lowering the duty on edible oils, as well as a change in the present margarine law. It is expected that some action will be taken on the two amendments during the present year. During the past winter an experiment was made at Copenhagen in the manufacture of cotton oil, but the result was not satisfactory. The manufacturer claims, however, that he has succeeded in importing the English cotton oil and improving the quality sufficient to compete with the American product as an edible oil.

Outlook for Cotton Oil Not Encouraging.

I regret to say that little encouragement is presented for an increased use of cotton oil in this country, except through the margarine industry. The people of this nation are educated to the use of pure lard as a cooking fat. They believe in the excellence of their lard as fully as they do in that of their bacon. The production of hog lard, when not sufficient for their wants, will naturally be supplemented with the importation of lard—mostly hog lard. The reduction of the present high duty on cotton oil would greatly increase its consumption by the margarine manufacturer, and will enable the manufacturer of Denmark to be on an equal footing with his competitor in Holland.

There is not a pound of soap manufactured in this country, and the field looks especially interesting for an American manufacturer.

No linters are used. I do not see any future in this country for linters.

NEW MARKET FOR OIL IN TURKEY.

Referring to the recent removal of restrictions which have hitherto prevented the entry of cottonseed oil into the Ottoman Empire—Ambassador Leishman reports to the State Department as follows:

Turkey presents a double possibility for the use of cottonseed oil, in being both an olive-producing country and a Mohammedan nation, with whom the use of lard in cooking is forbidden. At the present time there appears to be some prejudice against the employment of this product. I recently heard that the natives of one of the islands of the archipelago had threatened to cut down their olive trees in case cottonseed oil should be admitted, without realizing its utility to them as a wholesome adulterant, in the same way as the Italian olive growers have done.

In order to correct such misapprehension and to spread a general knowledge of the advantages of this peculiarly American product as a cheap substitute for oil and butter, it would seem to me that it would probably be of considerable advantage if a competent person could be sent here by the Cottonseed Crushers' Association to thoroughly canvass the Turkish market.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

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CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

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140 Cedar Street, New York City

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Slightly Varying Market—Reactions to Easier Prices from Small Advance—Improved Cotton Crop Prospects—Generally Dull Speculation—Unimportant Export and Home Demands of Little Significance in View of Small Stocks.

It is well understood that the cottonseed oil markets over the country can offer little of interest until new cotton crop prospects are of a more definite order. The small stocks of the oil make the trading of a restricted speculative order. The changes in prices will be incidental to an urgent demand, or as guided by speculation and not of a violent order.

The speculators feel that prices are too high for liberal or general investment, although conceding that they could be even higher before the new crop months, particularly if the new crop is a late one, by which the old oil supplies would have to meet wants to a longer period of a season than usual.

The small stock of the oil would make any line of full prices possible for it if there appears material demand from either home or export sources of consumption.

At present all conditions of business are very dull. There is absence of demand from compound makers and soapmakers. The foreign markets are at a standstill in important bidding, even for new crop options. Small lots of the new crop are selling on wants of the foreign markets at 45@50c. for butter and white, the higher price for the November delivery. The home consumption for edible purposes is of an insignificant order.

Despite the prostrated demands there are fairly held up prices. The small stock against the dull demands accounts, of course, for the current trading values. At the same

time, there is occasional slight weakness on account of the dull demands.

It could be said that if the ordinary demand prevailed for the oil that supplies this side of the new crop deliveries would not be sufficient against it; therefore, that the present dullness prevailing in the consuming sources, and which is permitted by the relatively lower prices of some other soapmaking and edible products, is restraining only to views of still higher prices for the cotton oil.

The present and prospective situation of the competing products with cottonseed oil are outlined further along in this review.

The cottonseed oil supplies for the deliveries this side of October, as covering the current crop months, vary in price slightly only, but slightly in favor of buyers and as the dullness and the position of the lard market urge it.

But for the new crop months there had been a feeling early in the week that they should do better, in view of the cotton crop prospects and the probabilities that the new crop cottonseed oil supplies would be wanted close to productions for some weeks from the beginning of the season for them. At that time a leading buyer forced prices up a little. Subsequently the market weakened a little on the new crop options on subsidence of demand.

It is with consideration of the future of the cotton oil market from the supply position and cotton crop prospects that one or two prominent sources had been paying early this week more money for the October and later deliveries than they paid in the previous week.

It could be said, of course, that linseed and some of the other soap oils of Europe, as well as tallow and greases, are much

cheaper than cottonseed oil, and that if this unusual situation of values should continue into the new crop months that the consumption of the cottonseed oil would be materially modified from that of ordinary seasons; therefore, that the cotton oil production could go much further against needs of it.

But the fact is that essentially all consuming markets of the cottonseed oil are holding much less than their usual supplies of it, and that even admitting a diminished consumption of it by reason of the indicated wide apart difference in prices, against the cottonseed oil, yet that the cotton oil must be had for special uses sufficiently to use up a cottonseed oil production that could be had from any present promises of the cotton crop and seed supplies.

It is, of course, by no means certain that the cotton crop will not be as much as 12,000,000 bales, yet that it may be materially less than that. It would seem impossible, however, that the cotton crop could reach a volume large enough, even under exceptionally favorable weather conditions through July and August, and a late period for frost, for seed supplies to make a large surplus of cottonseed oil productions for next season, or for a return then to ordinary market values for the oil.

But whether cottonseed oil prices will be as high next season as they have been this season would be a matter for consideration only when something definite can be learned of the actual yield and quality of the cotton crop, with the consequent volume and grade of the seed supplies.

The fact that the current small supplies of the cottonseed oil are held at prices that do not permit ordinary consumption of it for the make of compound lard against that of pure lard, and that the pure lard is likely to

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St. Louis, 1904.



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The fact that our business has grown to be one of the largest cottonseed oil businesses in existence ought to mean something.

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If you are one of our customers, you know that it does.

If you are not, you cannot be getting all that is coming to you in quality, price and service, when you buy cottonseed oils.

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"ECLIPSE"—Choice Butter Oil

"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow

"WHITE DAISY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

(Our "SNOWFLAKE" is unequalled for cooking purposes)

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LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A

get steadily increasing consumption and the compound lard even less than at present, until the time for an advance in the prices of the pure lard, does not disturb the cottonseed oil interest as it would ordinarily.

We regard the pure lard market as encouraging for higher prices before the fall months but as not likely to show a permanent materially strong tone until the marketable hog supplies of the country are more freely packed.

It is quite likely that through the remainder of July, and possibly into the middle of August, that the hog supplies will be of sufficient volume at the packing points to prevent bullish movements of a marked order in the lard product.

The stock of the pure lard at the leading packing centre is further accumulating, and it is now of larger volume than in some months before, despite the fact that there is increased home consumption of the lard because of a diversion of trade from the compounds. The export buying of the pure lard is of a very reserved order.

There are, however, delayed foreign demands of a large order, for the pure lard, and home needs of distributors of it are not fully bought against. Both home and foreign distributing sources of the pure lard are awaiting the turning point of the markets for the lard in this country. The accumulated stocks of the lard will be pulled down liberally when the time arrives for confidence in buying.

It does not look to us as if pure lard prices could go materially lower, but only that a marked upward tendency for them is not among the probabilities for the near future. The full cost of the hog supplies, and the belief that it is impossible to get the hogs at materially lower prices should hold the prices of the product to about the trading basis it stands upon.

The just at present prices for the pure lard are \$8.75@8.80, as delivered from Middle West points to New York, and the New York city lard is at \$8.25@8.37½. Of course, the pure lard in small packages, and named brands of the pure lard as in more marked competition with trading in the compounds are at more money and above the prices of the compounds. Nevertheless, an idea can be had of the degree of drifting of the home trading to pure lard from the compounds by giving a line of the inducing invoice prices for the pure lard. The compounds are at \$8.75@8.87½ for car lots; therefore, the pure lard in comparative quantities and packages is now only very moderately higher than the prices of the compounds, while in most seasons there is a difference of more than 2c. per pound in the trading prices, with the compounds that much lower ordinarily than the prices of pure lard. The full compound product trading price is by reason, of course, of the cost of cottonseed oil. It would be understood that there are named brands of pure lard that are very much higher than the prices of the compounds, or up to at least 10¼c.

It is true that the compounds have been sold upon occasions, some years back, for as much money as the pure lard. Many sources of home consumption as used to the compounds would not divert trading from them to pure lard, even now, nevertheless there is sufficient loss of business in the compounds,

with consequent added increase of consumption of pure lard, to warrant expectations of an ultimate beneficial effect upon the pure lard market and by which the compound lard consumption would start up again liberally.

The small supplies and consequent high prices of cottonseed oil, as restricting business in the compound product, as well as in other sources of consumption, ignores, as well, the lower tallow and grease markets.

The New York city hoghead tallow is down to 6¼c. per lb.; the London auction sale for the tallow was this week unchanged to 3d. lower. Cottonseed oil is worth about 7½c. per pound, and its use by soapmakers, except as imperative for the make of special soaps, is checked because of the low cost of tallow and the still lower cost of grease, which latter product, as well, has preference to cottonseed oil on account of its greater body quality.

The cottonseed oil markets of England further declined and were very dull. Hull (England) early in the week quoted naked at 29s. 7½d., and afterwards advanced to 30s.

The linseed markets of Europe keep steadily in favor of buyers, through statistical positions. There is a liberal and larger supply of the linseed than was had last year up to this time, for use by Europe. Indeed, it may be said that essentially everything else but cottonseed oil in the line of soap-making and fat edible products favors buyers. London quotes the linseed at 43s. 6d. for Calcutta, July and August shipments, and the La Plata at 43s., with the linseed oil at 24s. 4½d., which prices show a decline of 5@7½d. for the week.

The mills have been offering their new crop crude with much more caution; but the demand from the refiners for supplies it has been quieter. The nominal prices for crude in tanks at the mills are 32½@33c. for November delivery, 31c. for December and 35@36c. for October delivery.

Hardly more than 25 to 30 tanks new crude have been sold this week. But since the beginning of trading in the new crop crude, several weeks since, it is probable that the mills have sold about 400 tanks ahead.

New York Transactions.

The market at the close of the previous week was quiet, and buyers had a slight advantage. The closing market on Saturday (6th) was for prime yellow, July at 55@55½c.; September at 55½@56c.; October at 51¼@52c.; November at 43¾@44c.; December at 41¼@41¾c.; January at 40¼@41¼c. Sales 100 bbls. July at 55½c.

Off yellow, July at 52@56c.; September at 53½@56c.

Good off yellow, July at 54¼@56c.; September at 54@56c.

The sales of prime yellow late the day before had been 200 bbls. November at 44¼c.; 100 do. at 44½c.; 100 bbls. August at 57c.; 100 bbls. November at 44c.; 100 bbls. December at 41¾c.

On Monday the variations to the market early in the day were rather unimportant, with continued dullness in trading. But at the close one of the leading companies was buying, and this tended to better prices. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, July at 55½c.; 100 bbls. September at 56¼c.; 600

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bbls. October at 52c.; 100 do. at 52½c.; 100 bbls. November at 43¾c. Closing prices: prime yellow, July at 55½@56½c.; September at 56@56½c.; October at 51¾@52c.; November at 43½@43¾c.; December at 41¼@41½c.; January at 40½@41c.

Off yellow, July at 52@53c.; September at 53½@55½c.

Good off yellow, July at 54½@55c.; September at 54½@56c. Sales 100 bbls. July at 55c.

On Tuesday the market was decidedly better for new crop options, or deliveries from October, which were up, as compared with the last "call" of the day before about 1c. per gallon, although some portion of the advance was made the day before after the "call," on demand of one of the principal traders. The nearer deliveries than October were barely changed in price. There is very dull speculation as a whole, and the demand for spot lots is unimportant. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow, September at 56c.; 200 do. at 56¼c.; 100 bbls. October at 52½c.; 100 do. at 52¾c.; 200 do. at 53c.; 100 do. at 52¾c.; 1,000 bbls. December at 41½c.; 700 bbls. January at 41c. Closing prices for prime yellow, July at 55½@56½c.; September at 56@56½c.; October at 52¾@53c.; November at 44¼@44½c.; December at 41¾@42c.; January at 40¾@41c.

Off yellow, July at 53@55c.; September at 53@55½c.

Good off yellow, July at 54½@55c.; September at 54@55½c.

On Wednesday the market opened steady, but became weak and declined about ½c. There was dullness in trading and improved cotton crop weather as the factors. The sales were 100 bbls. prime yellow, November at 44c.; 100 bbls. July at 56c.; 100 bbls. do. September at 56¼c.; 600 bbls. December at 41¾c. Closing prices: prime yellow, July at 55½@56½c.; September at 55½@56c.; October at 52¼@52½c.; November at 43¾@44c.; December at 41½@41¾c.; January at 40¾@41¼c.

Off yellow, July at 54@56c.; September at 54@56c.

Good off yellow, July at 54½@55c.; September at 55@56c. Sale of 300 bbls. good July at 55c.

On Thursday the market was very dull and rather in the buyers' favor. Sales of only 100 bbls. prime yellow, November at 44c. Closing prices for prime yellow, July at 55¼@56c.; September at 55½@56c.; October at 52@52½c.; November at 43½@44c.; December at 41@41½c.; January at 40½@41c.

Off yellow, July at 52@55c.; September at 52@55c.

Good off yellow, July at 53@55c.; September at 53@55c.

(Continued on page 40.)

Want a good position? Watch page 48 for the chances offered there.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending July 10, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same Period 1905-06.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Abo, Russia	—	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	71	106
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	—
Alexandria, Egypt	—	508	2,872
Algiers, Algeria	25	7,514	3,417
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	535	409
Amapola, Honduras	—	8	20
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	483	658
Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,600	5,845
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	20	64
Auckland, New Zealand	—	92	—
Aux Cayes, Hayti	—	15	—
Azua, West Indies	—	260	19
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	715
Barbados, West Indies	—	922	1,009
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	208
Berlice, British Guiana	—	84	—
Bergen, Norway	—	675	230
Berlin, Germany	—	—	12
Bissao, Portuguese Guiana	—	18	—
Bombay, India	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria	—	678	81
Bordeaux, France	—	1,095	6,580
Braila, Roumania	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany	—	490	205
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	61	214
Bristol, England	—	75	15
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	182	1,946	3,037
Catbarien, Cuba	—	77	—
Callao, Peru	—	9	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	—	1,875	2,487
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	172
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5	3
Carapano, Venezuela	—	—	—
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	355	288
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	—
Champerico, C. A.	—	9	—
Christiania, Norway	—	325	1,205
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	274	570
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	39	40
Colon, Panama	40	1,144	1,154
Conakry, Africa	—	29	194
Constantinople, Turkey	—	125	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	560	945
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	203	141
Cork, Ireland	—	80	—
Cristobal, Panama	—	18	—
Cruzaso, Leeward Islands	—	100	41
Dantzig, Germany	—	2,133	2,300
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	—	71
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,646	1,796
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	24
Dronhelm, Norway	—	—	180
Dublin, Ireland	125	2,000	545
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	—	37
Dunkirk, France	—	150	1,515
Flume, Austria	—	—	365
Fort de France, West Indies	—	1,223	89
Fremantle, Australia	—	—	6
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,375	1,530
Genoa, Italy	—	12,927	10,789
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	—	246
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	5
Gibraltar, Spain	—	3,930	1,812
Glasgow, Scotland	103	3,807	6,554
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	7
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	1,400	1,870
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	—	37
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	17
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	3,103	2,141
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	—	14
Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	4
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	—	2
Hamburg, Germany	15	2,625	5,762
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba	100	5,324	4,698
Havre, France	—	10,428	18,755
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	128
Hol-Angfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	—	125	155
Inagua, W. I.	—	—	8
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	8
Jamaica, W. I.	—	—	44
Kingston, West Indies	—	2,065	2,794
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,308
Konigsburg, Germany	—	600	1,250
Kustendji, Roumania	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	11	183	164
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	30
Leighorn, Italy	—	3,443	807
Leith, Scotland	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	3	1,837	6,467
London, England	30	5,627	5,468
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	—	—	6
Lyttleton, New Zealand	—	—	17
Maceio, Brazil	—	—	434
Macoris, San Domingo	—	1,911	526
Malmö, Sweden	—	240	21
Malta, Island of Malta	—	2,387	3,294
Manchester, England	—	3,350	1,567
Mauaos, Brazil	—	—	15
Mauzanillo, Cuba	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	81
Marseilles, France	125	40,626	58,038
Martinique, West Indies	—	11,588	3,858
Matanzas, West Indies	—	—	37
Matanzas, West Indies	—	604	288
Maxatlan, Mexico	—	—	24
Melbourne, Australia	14	90	293
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	6
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	—	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	277	4,723	4,618
Nagasaki, Japan	—	—	7

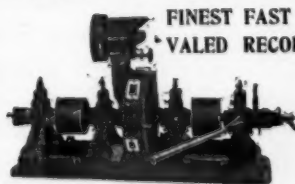
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Naples, Italy	—	549	722
Newcastle, England	—	40	—
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	62	58
Oran, Algeria	—	1,818	1,812
Oruro, Bolivia	—	42	21
Panama, Panama	—	117	8
Para, Brazil	—	14	6
Paysandu, Uruguay	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	2,171	977
Philippville, Algeria	—	181	—
Point-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	83	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	6	86
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	33	96
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	12	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	234	107
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	—	8
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	183	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	13	16
Port Said, Egypt	—	105	50
Progreso, Mexico	—	21	330
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	377	274
Riga, Russia	—	7	—
Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	834	8,298	7,634
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	47
Rotterdam, Holland	17	23,309	7,370
St. Croix, West Indies	—	65	23
St. John, N. P.	—	48	47
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	145	234
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	8	30
Sagua La Grande, Cuba	—	—	9
Samana, San Domingo	—	31	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	214	427	316
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	2,181	2,234
San Jose, Costa Rica	—	—	14
Santiago, Cuba	—	1,463	538
Santos, Brazil	—	4,873	1,833
Savannah, Georgia	—	—	21
Sekondi, West Africa	—	—	10
Shanghai, China	—	14	—
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	27	28
Southampton, England	150	1,074	1,225
Stavanger, Norway	—	170	244
Stettin, Germany	—	6,054	5,063
Stockholm, Sweden	—	80	285
Sucre, Bolivia	—	—	6
Swansea, Wales	—	—	25
Sydney, Australia	—	16	34
Talcahuana, Chile	—	202	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	6	79
Tangier, Morocco	—	100	632
Trieste, Austria	10	2,216	67,007
Trinidad, Island of	—	496	425
Tunis, Algeria	—	330	—
Turks Island, West Indies	—	—	9
Valletta, Maltese Island	—	125	612
Valparaiso, Chile	—	5,338	1,160
Venice, Italy	—	16,062	10,499
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	120	337
Wellington, New Zealand	—	168	49
Yokohama, Japan	—	48	33
Total	2,396	239,137	301,746

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	450	13,551	15,863
Belfast, Ireland	—	490	525
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France	—	775	—
Bremen, Germany	—	5,805	3,303
Bristol, England	—	525	5,200
Christiansia, Norway	—	690	850
Coblenz, Prussia	—	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,425	6,828
Cork, Ireland	—	75	—
Cuba	—	130	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	845	—
Dunkirk, France	—	350	600
Genoa, Italy	—	752	220
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,300	1,085
Hamburg, Germany	—	20,047	21,008
Havana, Cuba	—	2,354	1,536
Havre, France	—	12,471	3,430
Hull, England	—	135	—
Liverpool, England	—	15,479	9,776
London, England	—	15,275	6,850
Manchester, England	—	1,149	600
Marseilles, France	—	21,200	12,700
Port Barre, C. A.	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	101,856	91,938
Swansea, Wales	—	70	—
Tampico, Mexico	250	250	422
Trieste, Austria	—	100	10,950
Venice, Italy	—	300	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	493	500
Total	700	222,805	194,852

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany	—	400	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	100	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	600	201
Hamburg, Germany	—	8,136	3,000
Havana, Cuba	—	456	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,050	—
London, England	—	500	—
Reval, Russia	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	49,912	34,087
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,988	6,682
Total	—	71,747	58,892

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany	—	300	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,140	2,048
Havre, France	—	875	600
Liverpool, England	—	600	80

Marseilles, France	—	—	200
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,438	5,265
Stockholm, Sweden	—	30	—
Total	—	11,442	11,490

From Philadelphia.

Christiansia, Norway	—	73	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475	106
Hamburg, Germany	—	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Total	—	1,162	717

From Savannah.

Aalesund, Norway	—	52	—
Antwerp, Belgium	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	120	—
Bergen, Norway	64	144	—
Bremen, Germany	—	9,405	3,563
Christiansia, Norway	—	2,842	844
Christiansand, Norway	—	78	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	215
Genoa, Italy	—	323	3,446
Gothenburg, Sweden	1,700	7,001	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	7,062	3,432
Havre, France	—	3,133	3,454
London, England	—	—	375
Malmö, Sweden	—	434	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	55,187	37,141
Stavanger, Norway	—	474	197
Stettin, Germany	—	54	—
Stockholm, Sweden	—	54	—
Tonsberg, Norway	—	105	—
Trieste, Austria	—	106	321
Venice, Italy	—	425	—
Total	1,854	87,050	52,988

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	19,371
Liverpool, England	—	3,090	2,431
London, England	—	56	1,309
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	9,404
Total	—	3,646	32,960

From All Other Ports.

Canada	—	16,505	15,860
Costa Rica	—	—	1
Germany	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	300	—
Guatemala	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	—
Honduras	—	—	10
Honolulu, Hawaii	—	—	2
Japan	—	—	10
Liverpool, England	—	—	10
Mexico	—	—	5
Nova Scotia	—	—	3
Salvador	—	—	72
Total	—	17,095	16,378

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,396	239,137	301,746
From New Orleans	700	222,805	194,852
From Galveston	—	71,747	58,892
From Baltimore	—	11,442	11,490
From Philadelphia	—	1,162	717
From Savannah	1,854	87,050	52,988
From Newport News	—	3,646	32,960
From all other ports	—	17,095	16,378
Total	4,950	654,084	680,523

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 Secretary, Fielding Wallace, Augusta.
 Treasurer, Thomas Eggleston, Vienna.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 11.—September crude oil, 42c.; October, 34c.; November, 32c.; no interest manifested. Meal weak, \$24 at Atlanta. Hulls, \$9 loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 11.—Practically nothing doing in cotton oil, either old or new. Choice meal, \$25. Hulls, \$6.50 loose; \$9.50 sacked.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, July 11, 1907.—Since our last report nearby deliveries have shown some weakness, and have declined 1¢@1½¢, with very little trading, this having been caused by anxiety of a few longs in July oil to dispose of tenders made to them. The easier feeling in spot oil has to a certain extent been reflected in prices for other deliveries. The market continues exceedingly narrow, so that any little circumstance may easily affect the prices one way or another. It is rather interesting to note that July at the present moment is selling at a discount of ¼¢ under September.

As a whole, market continues very dull and uninteresting; very little is being done on the Exchange, and European demand is also on a small scale. The crude oil mills are still out of the market, offering very sparingly the new crop. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 55½¢; September, 56¢; October, 52¼¢; November, 44¢; December, 41½¢; January, 41¢; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 61¢; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 61¢.

GEORGIA COTTONSEED CRUSHERS.

Secretary Fielding Wallace of the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association has sent a letter to members of the association urging them to "write a personal letter to senators and representatives in Congress, assuring them of our sincere appreciation for the splendid work that has been done by the Department of Commerce and Labor through Secretary O. S. Strauss and Hon. John M. Carson in assisting the cotton oil industry in introducing and establishing its products, particularly in foreign countries, and to not only urge the continuance of the appropriation for another year, but that if possible it be increased." He also strongly advises the members of the association to "specify in all contracts covering the purchase or sale of cottonseed products that in case of arbitration such arbitration shall be under the rules of the Cotton Seed Crushers Association of Georgia. It is needless for me to state the many benefits to be derived by our association if all our members would follow this plan."

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers

—AND DEALERS IN—
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 Broker in Cottonseed Products,
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HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—There is more inquiry but trade has not assumed sizable proportions as yet. Some outside tanners are taking small lots of native and branded steers at recent concessions named by packers, as shown by the moderate sales recently reported, and some further transactions. One of the big packers sold 2,000 St. Joseph first half of May native steers at 14½c. As previously noted, another packer offers May and early June at this price, late June and early July at 14¼c., and all July takeoff, 15c. Although natives continue generally quiet they are in better inquiry than native cows. The packers continue to report that there is a good inquiry for July hides, but that they prefer to sell back salting. A big packer reports having declined to sell heavy Texas steers at 15c. unless the buyer would include lights at 14½c., but last sales of both weights separately were at 15c. for heavy and 14¼c. for lights. Until the leather trade improves, which is dull at present, as usual during July, the packers do not expect an active hide market, but with the prospects for general business favorable, they believe there will be a good leather trade this fall. The packers generally are declining to sell July hides ahead at the prices ruling for June takeoff, and this is helping to keep business slow. Butt brands and Colorados keep very quiet, with last sales of both varieties at 13¾c., but most tanners' ideas ¼c. less. Branded cows remain nominal at 13c. for best stock and decidedly neglected. As noted above, there is little inquiry for native cows. Buyers claim that June and July light cows offered at 13c. have created an easier feeling to the entire market and hurt the position of the country market for short haired stock. The big packer noted as selling the native steers above declined a bid at 12c. for March and April light cows.

COUNTRY HIDES.—With buyers keeping out of the market and a weak tendency ruling for packer native cows the undertone of the country situation naturally shows quite some weakness. The fact that packers have offered June and July light native cows at 13c. has weakened this market on all short haired buffs, and short haired stock has been the only steady and salable feature of the market for some time. The dealers who were looking for a better business the latter end of this week have been disappointed as there appears to be no resumption in the demand from any source. It is understood that some Eastern offers have been refused where all No. 1 short haired hides of special weights were wanted. The dealer who was reported recently as having declined to take an order for 10,000 of such hides gives out that the reason the contract was rejected was because it would take three months to fill same. Receipts of

good stock are still reported to be coming in very slowly and last asking prices of dealers here for short haired hides were above the market. Buffs keep nominal at 10@11c., with the outside price hardly obtainable now for all short haired stock. Heavy hides are particularly dull and no trading has been reported in heavy cows for some time, which are nominal at 10¼@11c., or heavy steers at 11¾@12c. for regular lots. Extremes are quiet and nominal all the way from 10@11½c., the last figures quoted. Heavy bulls sell at 10 and 9c. for regular lots and ¼@½c. better for good stock. A car of cows running 50 per cent. old long hair and balance late receipts, is offered from a point east of here at 10¼c., selected.

CALFSKINS.—Tanners are cautious and are only bidding 14¼c. for Chicago cities and prime outside cities, but such bids have not been accepted, and the asking figure is 15c. The dealers report that the receipts of calfskins are running much less than was expected, and on this account are talking firm. Regular country skins here are quoted unchanged at 14¼c., but plenty of skins continue to be picked up at outside points at 14c. Late receipt kips continue to be nominally held at 11½c., and deacons are in short supply and held \$1.05 and 85c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Nelson Morris & Co. have sold July lambs at St. Louis at \$1.05, which is the recent asking price of this packer. Last trading in shearlings here was at \$2½c. The small receipts of country pelts find ready sale and full wool skins have brought from \$2.10 @2.15. Lambs and shearlings range from 30@65c., according to quality.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further business has been done and the market is unchanged, but weak.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—One sale is reported made here of about two cars of butt brands and Colorados at the reduced price of 13c. It is doubted if packers here could get 14½c. for July native steers and old February and March would probably not be wanted at 12c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The general tone of the market is weak. Buyers are figuring on getting late receipt hides around here at 9¾@10c. flat and offerings at 10½c. flat are not being taken. Calfskins are also weak. New York cities are now quoted by holders at \$1.35, \$1.70@1.72½ and \$1.92½@1.95, and though no sales have as yet been reported under the outside prices it is doubtful if over inside figures could be secured to-day.

HORSEHIDES.—The market continues dull and weak. Last sales here, about a fortnight ago, of outside city fronts, were at \$3.15, but \$3.00 is the limit that buyers will pay for these now. Butts are not bringing over \$1.50, and with these prices prevailing it don't look as though parties who contracted for certain parties' hides at \$5.00 to \$5.10 for the entire year of 1907 were going to come out whole.

Boston.

Several thousand short haired Ohio buffs

reported sold at 11½c. and one lot at 11¾c., probably special selection. Strictly short haired Ohio extremes are nominally held at 11¾@12c. Little more interest in Southern. Best Southern quoted 9¼@9½c., with some trading. A bid is reported of 10¼c. for some Southern city extremes.

New York Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The general condition of the market is quiet with a tendency to lower prices. There is no inquiry for long haired stock at all. Quotations: Native steers, 60 lbs. and up, short haired, 11c.; No. 2s, 10c.; No. 1 light steers and cows, 10c.; No. 2s, 9c.; No. 1 bulls, 9c.; No. 2s, 8c.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is firm. Butchers still continue to hold their accumulations with the expectation of getting better prices. Quotations: Deacons, 60@70c.; No. 1s, 5@7 lbs., 95c.; No. 2s, 80c.; No. 1s, 7@9 lbs., \$1.40; No. 2s, \$1.25; No. 1s, 9 @12 lbs., \$1.60; No. 2s, \$1.45; No. 1s, 12 @16 lbs., \$1.90; No. 2s, \$1.65; No. 1s, 16@25 lbs., \$2.25; No. 2s, \$2.00.

Chicago Butcher Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is practically at a standstill; there is no inquiry and no new sales of hides have developed. The market on long haired hides is practically dead. Now and then a carload of hides of this character find a sale, but these are few and far between. Quotations: Steer hides, 11¼c.; No. 2s, 1c. less; light steers, cows and buffs, 10¼c.; No. 2s, 1c. less; bulls, 10c.; No. 2s, 1c. less.

CALFSKINS.—The market is a little firmer. There have been very few sales reported, but the tendency is stronger. Quotations: 8@15 lbs., 14c.; No. 2s, 1¼c. less; kips, 15@25 lbs., 10c.; No. 2s, ¾c. less; deacons, No. 1s, 85c.; No. 2s, 75c.

Keep an eye on page 48 for business openings or chances to get equipment at a bargain.

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IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BAR-
GAINS WATCH PAGE 48.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York, N. Y.—The Diamond Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$2,500,000 capital stock, by G. D. Brodie, 605 W. 115th street; E. W. Pearson, 403 W. 19th street, and A. Tucker, of 237 Carroll street, Brooklyn.

Grenada, Miss.—The Grenada Ice Manufacturing Company has been organized with \$10,000 capital stock.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The Alaska Ice and Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will buy out the Park City Ice Company, and in addition will erect an artificial ice plant and cold storage house.

Perryville, Ky.—The Perryville Creamery Company has been incorporated with \$7,500 capital stock by W. C. Kern, R. A. Dickey and others.

Winona, Minn.—The Alma Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. B. Hofer, Charles Heicker and W. Broese.

Boston, Mass.—The Commercial Brewing Company has been incorporated with \$350,000 capital stock. President, E. Hefferman of Lynn; treasurer, T. H. McCormick of Roxbury.

High House, Pa.—The High House Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000 by A. D. Boyd, Jr., George Roth, Samuel P. Boyd of Uniontown, M. Naglieri of Scottsdale, Joseph Natale of Mt. Pleasant and I. M. Lawrence of High House.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—The Darrow Brothers Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital to operate a dairy and creamery business.

Chicago, Ill.—The Crystal Ice Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock to manufacture and deal in ice, fuel, etc. Percival Steele, Joseph Tyrell and L. W. Thompson.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Pulaski Supply Company has been incorporated by J. J. Mahoney, T. J. Mahoney, William Heibach and Franz Mann. A cold storage plant will be erected for beer.

Mechanicsville, Md.—J. Turner, T. W. Rich, Clarence Thomas and others are organizing a company to have \$5,000 capital stock for the purpose of erecting a creamery.

Grenada, Miss.—The Grenada Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock.

Elizabeth, Pa.—The Elizabeth Ice Company has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by A. K. Gillespie, Pittsburgh; C. P. O'Connor, Allegheny; W. B. Heckathorn, G. W. Robinson, Elizabeth, and J. B. Eichmayer of Bellevue.



ICE NOTES.

Chicago, Ill.—The Creamery Package Manufacturing Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable July 10.

Nampa, Ida.—The cold storage and ice plant of the L. E. Freight Transfer Company has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000.

Montrose, Colo.—A company is being organized here to manufacture ice. A 10-ton plant will be erected and \$30,000 spent. J. B. Edgerton of Chicago is interested.

Media, Pa.—C. D. Allen is installing a new refrigerating plant here.

Belvidere, Ill.—R. W. Metcalf & Company have leased the Holden Canning Company's building and will install an artificial ice plant.

Cleburne, Tex.—The Cleburne Ice and Cold Storage Company has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The new cold storage plant of the Bloomer Ice Company is nearing completion, and will be in operation by August 1.

Mt. Carmel, Pa.—The Anthracite Brewing Company is contemplating the extension of its plant.

Calumet, Mich.—Thirty-two saloonkeepers, mostly Austrians, propose to unite with boarding house proprietors and organize a stock company for the purpose of erecting a brewery at Lake View.

Cleveland, O.—The Cleveland Home Brewing Company is the name of a new concern which has taken over the Beltz Brewing Company's plant here. It has increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000. The work of enlarging the plant will be begun early this month.

Border City, N. Y.—The Seneca Brewing Company has been organized by Carl Haefner and son. A plot of land has been purchased on which a plant will be erected, costing \$100,000.

Russellville, Ala.—W. S. Douglass will install and operate an ice factory here.

Macon, Ga.—A slaughter house and cold storage plant is to be erected here by N. Block.

Nicholasville, Ky.—A new creamery is to be erected here. G. B. Taylor, R. M. Hunter and J. C. Robb are interested.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Hagerstown Brewing Company will expend about \$15,000 in installing new machinery in bottling plant.

Hattiesburg, Miss.—The Hattiesburg Ice and Coal Company will increase the capacity of its plant from 45 to 100 tons daily. About \$15,000 will be expended.

Comanche, Tex.—The Comanche Cotton Oil Company is erecting a 15-ton ice plant in connection with its oil mill.

Oklahoma City, O. T.—P. W. Connellies is erecting an ice cream factory here.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The St. Louis brewery plant was destroyed by fire on July 5, together with all its contents.

Dayton, O.—The plant of the N. Thomas Brewing Company has suffered a fire loss of several thousand dollars.



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TESTING REFRIGERATING MACHINES.

Preliminary Report of the Committee of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers on a Code of Rules for Conducting Tests.
(Continued from last week.)

Temperature of Ammonia at the Expansion Valve.

It is necessary in computing the commercial tonnage capacity that the temperature of the anhydrous ammonia be known on the high pressure side of the expansion valve. A thermometer well should be inserted in the pipe for this purpose.

Computation of the Commercial Tonnage Capacity.

The commercial tonnage capacity should be computed from the formula

$$R = \frac{W}{12,000} [L_2 - q + c_p(t_1 - t)] \quad [1]$$

where R = commercial tonnage capacity or the tons of ice melting capacity per 24 hours.

W = weight of anhydrous ammonia evaporated in the refrigerating coils in pounds per hour.

L_2 = total heat above 32° F. of one pound of the saturated ammonia gas at the pressure of the refrigerator.

q = sensible heat above 32° F. contained in one pound of the liquid ammonia at the temperature observed before it passes through the expansion valve.

c_p = the specific heat of ammonia gas at constant pressure of 0.51.

t_1 = the temperature of the superheated ammonia gas leaving the refrigerator in degrees F.

t = the temperature corresponding to the pressure at which the ammonia gas leaves the refrigerator in degrees F.

Some tables of the properties of ammonia do not give the total heat and the heat of the liquid. The specific heat of liquid anhydrous ammonia is very nearly unity, and if taken at this figure we obtain equation [2] for computing the commercial tonnage capacity with the data given in such tables.

$$R = \frac{W}{12,000} [H_2 - (T_1 - T_2) + c_p(t_1 - t)] \quad [2]$$

where H_2 = latent heat of evaporation of one pound of anhydrous ammonia at the pressure of the refrigerator.

T_1 = temperature of anhydrous ammonia observed just before it passes through the expansion valve in degrees F.

T_2 = temperature corresponding to the



Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

pressure of the ammonia gas in the refrigerator in degrees F.

And where the remainder of the notation is the same as in equation [1].

Purity of the Anhydrous Ammonia.

In determining the commercial tonnage capacity it is necessary to make sure that the anhydrous ammonia is pure. In the case of absorption machines, there is usually some water present in the ammonia. The quantity of water should be determined. The method of doing this will be reported later on.

Method of Allowing for Any Water Present in the Ammonia.

(The Committee will report on this later on.)

Computation of the Actual Refrigerating Capacity.

The actual refrigerating capacity should be computed from the formula:

$$R' = \frac{W'c}{12,000} (t_2 - t_3) \quad [3]$$

where R' = actual tonnage capacity, or the tons of ice melting capacity per 24 hours.

W' = weight of refrigerating fluid circulated per hour.

c = specific heat of the refrigerating fluid for the range of temperatures existing in the tests.

t_2 = temperature of refrigerating fluid returned to the machine.

t_3 = temperature of refrigerating fluid leaving the machine.

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Boston, 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
Providence, 52 S. Water St., Rhode Island
Warehouse Co.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburgh, Duquesne Freight Station, Penn-
sylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Detroit, Riverside Storage & Carriage Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, Mercantile Bank Building, Cleve-
land Storage Co.
Cincinnati, The Burger Bros. Co.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Indianapolis, Knight & Jilison Co.
Chicago, 16 North Clark St., F. C. Schaeffer.
Milwaukee, 136 West Water St., Central Ware-
house.
St. Louis, 20 S. Main St., Geo. T. Matthews
& Co.
Kansas City, Kemper Bldg., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, American Transfer Co.
San Francisco, Hyland & Jarvie.
Baltimore, Henry Bower Chem. Mfg. Co.
Washington, 26th and D Sts., N. W., Little-
field, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Savannah, Broughton and Montgomery Sts.,
Benton Transfer Co.
Atlanta, 50 East Alabama St., Morrow Trans-
fer Co.
Birmingham, 1910 Morris Ave., Kates Trans-
fer and Storage Co.
Jacksonville, Doty Bldg., St. Elmo W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine and Common Sts.,
Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Liverpool, 19 South John St., Peter R. McQuib
& Son.

Indicator Cards, Etc., in Compression Machine.

Indicator cards should be taken from the steam and ammonia cylinders of a compression machine. Thermometer wells should be placed in the inlet and exit ammonia pipes of a compressor, and the temperatures observed.

Strength of Liquors in Absorption Machine.

The density of the strong and weak liquors should be determined in testing an absorp-

tion machine. It is essential in doing this that no gas be allowed to escape from the liquors on drawing from the machine. The liquors should be drawn off through a pipe which is surrounded with cold brine or some other refrigerant, and the density should be determined at a temperature at which there is practically no evaporation.

Heat Balance.

A balance should be made of the various quantities of heat received and rejected by a machine. This is important as proving the accuracy of a test.

Tables.

Five tables are submitted for reporting the results of tests. Table 1 gives the essential data and results for a test to determine the commercial tonnage capacity. Table 2 gives more complete data for a test of a compression machine, and Table 3 the same for a test of an absorption machine. Tables 4 and 5 indicate the method of obtaining the heat balance for compression and absorption machines, respectively.

TABLE I.**DATA AND RESULTS FOR RECORDING COMMERCIAL TONNAGE CAPACITY.**

(All other data eliminated.)

Arranged by the committee appointed by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Code of 1907.

- 1 Duration of test..... hours.
- 2 Anhydrous ammonia evaporated per hour in the refrigerating coils (W).... lbs.
- 3 Average condenser pressure above atmosphere, or gauge

pressure (made as near 168 lbs. per sq. inch above the atmosphere as possible) lbs. per sq. in.

- 4 Average refrigerator pressure above atmosphere, or gauge pressure (made as near 15 lbs. per sq. inch above the atmosphere as possible).... lbs. per sq. in.
 - 5 Average temperature of liquid ammonia on high pressure side of the throttling valve or cock (T_1)..... deg. F.
 - 6 Average temperature of the ammonia gas leaving the refrigerator (t_1)..... deg. F.
 - 7 Temperature of saturated ammonia was corresponding to the average refrigerator pressure (T_2)..... deg. F.
 - 8 Total heat above 32° F. of one pound of saturated ammonia gas at the average refrigerator pressure (L_2)... B.t.u.
 - 9 Sensible heat above 32° F. contained in one pound of liquid ammonia at the temperature observed before it passes through the throttle valve or cock (q)..... B.t.u.
 - 10 Commercial tonnage capacity=..... tons.
- $$\frac{W}{12,000} [L_2 - q + c_p (t_1 - t)]$$
- or
- $$\frac{W}{12,000} [H_2 + (T_1 - T_2 + c_p (t_1 - t))]$$
- (To be continued.)

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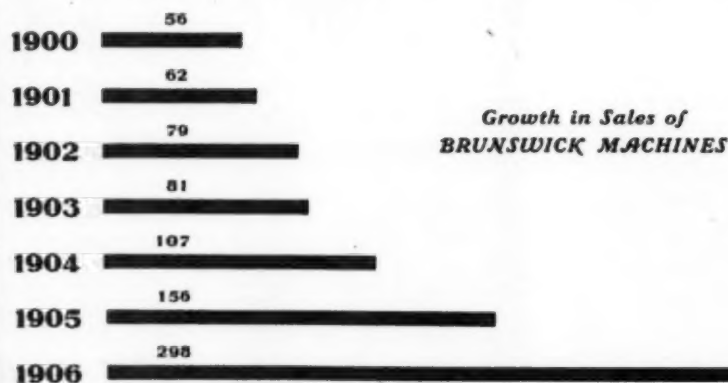
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Chicago Section

The weather has been very mucilaginous of late, not to say really, truly gummy.

There seem to be a whole lot of people just now urging Teddy to wear out that big stick of his.

Swift and Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 6, averaged 7.30 cents per pound.

Mayor Busse has appointed Alfred R. Urion, general counsel for Armour and Company, as a member of the Board of Education.

They're cutting ice now on that lake Fairbanks fell into and waded out of with a lady waiter. Run off another medal, Andy.

It is said that Nelson Morris, the biggest feeder of distillery cattle in America, has cleaned up a million dollars on recent stockyards advances.

Louis A. Howard, of Louis A. Howard & Co., dealers in all packinghouse products, has been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

Last accounts of W. J. B. state he is wheeling his barrow upside down for fear someone will put bricks in it if he parades it right side up. Great head!

It's up to the cattle and hog buyers now to see plumb through a beast. Stock and commission men claim they can see through most anything, including a ladder.

"John W. Gates left for Canada Monday." Not at all—he has several millions of his own yet, and went on just a pleasure trip. His liver, also, is in good order.

Is it possible that Judge Landis extracted \$29,000,000 worth of information from John D. Rockefeller? Landis is a first-class investment for the government if he did.

Willum Mason, as usual in matters current, has said his little piece. "I am confident," says Willum, "that John D. Rockefeller is somewhere." Now, ain't that clever of Willum?

Hot weather conundrum: What is the difference between a man who dyes the wool on

a lamb, and a man who don't agree with T. R.? One is a lamb dyer and the other is a member of the Ananias Club.

The latest from the seat of war is that Chicago packers will build three immense American packinghouses in France, one at Bonneneuil, near Paris, one at Havre, and one at Bordeaux. Can't stop us!

The C. & N. W., C. M. & St. P., and C. B. & Q. railroads are charged with violation of the anti-trust law, conspiring to control the milk industry of the city. Well, that's not so worse, so long as they don't corner the water.

The police are trying to locate the people who tried to kill Condon but failed in their object. In the meantime successful murderers are at large and for the time being enjoy being left alone. Surely the ways of the polis is a conundrum.

On July 4 quite a number of grown-ups and kids were totally, and a whole lot partially, put out of business. Doctors hope the free use of the tetanus anti-toxin will decrease the lockjaw mortality, but for the killed the undertakers hold out no hope.

While "gazing tenderly" (a paper states) into the eyes of a West Side widow whom he had "touched" for several hundred plunks, "Baron" Von Lutz was arrested by a rude, prosaic detective as a fakir of the worst brand. And they say women should run the country.

It is reported that a huge slaughtering plant is to be erected in Chicago, wherein all female cattle may be killed under the supervision of the Illinois board of livestock commissioners, and the meat sold in the open market for the account of the shipper. Who said Knabenshue had cornered it all?

One J. Brant Walker, well known on the Chicago Board of Trade, who cleaned up a million on Wall Street last March, dropped in on his old pals here during the recent wheat flurry and relieved them of some \$800,000 or thereabouts. Which proves that at least one speculator in ten thousand gets there every several years or so.

B. J. Mullaney, formerly head of Armour and Company's bureau of publicity and now

Mayor Busse's private secretary, made a raid on the Daily Socialist and succeeded in having that paper publish an article eulogizing Barney's executive ability and good nature. There's quite a mass of Barney to get into any argument with.

The directors of the board of trade this week declared regular for the storage of provisions under the rules of the board these additional warehouses of the North American Provision Company from July 16, 1907, to June 16, 1908: Warehouse "G," first, second and third floors; also the beef house, cellar, first and second floors.

Dr. W. A. Evans, Chicago's commissioner of health, after inspecting the bacteriological laboratories of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, said: "The Government spends more in one year for the bacteriology of hogs than for the bacteriology of man in twenty-five years." Well, hogs is hogs these days, and don't you forget it!

It is scarcely possible the French language contains as many words as the American meaning chauffeur, and there's no doubt whatever it contains none so frightfully expressive. It is positively shocking to hear the language used by some people when they come within a hairsbreadth of being squashed by one of those "dippy" wagons.

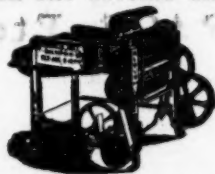
Milwaukee has turned vegetarian owing to the increased cost of meats. The center of the "cabbage patch" is in the ghetto district, which section of every city generally breaks loose first on the slightest excuse.

It seems to be a tie on clothes between Bathhouse, Farson and Twain, with the Bathhouse slightly in the lead with a pair of vivid green box pants.

The city has assessed the packinghouses this year as follows:

Swift & Company.....	\$3,000,000
Armour & Company.....	2,500,000
Fairbank Canning Company.....	2,000,000
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co....	1,250,000
Anglo-American Packing Company..	660,000
Libby, McNeill & Libby.....	400,000
Continental Packing Company.....	150,000
Boyd, Lunham & Company.....	150,000
H. Boore & Company.....	100,000

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 1....	20,704	1,184	33,786	14,965
Tuesday, July 2....	3,641	3,137	17,229	13,927
Wednesday, July 3....	13,055	1,707	33,924	12,839
Thursday, July 4....	Holiday			
Friday, July 5....	2,665	398	22,723	9,885
Saturday, July 6....	77	85	9,471	5,835
Total last week....	40,142	6,511	117,133	57,468
Previous week....	47,366	6,932	146,943	65,989
Cor. week 1906....	46,152	6,632	127,717	50,708
Cor. week 1905....	54,322	5,318	108,413	72,044

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, July 1....	7,568	169	6,114	3,171
Tuesday, July 2....	2,369	63	1,798	3,693
Wednesday, July 3....	5,672	45	7,288	2,491
Thursday, July 4....	Holiday			
Friday, July 5....	3,080	26	3,247	1,521
Saturday, July 6....	85	—	1,770	—
Total last week....	18,805	293	20,217	10,878
Previous week....	20,155	270	17,958	8,579
Cor. week 1906....	15,156	245	30,829	6,624
Cor. week 1905....	20,000	167	30,751	6,628

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date....	1,694,834	251,708	3,998,921	1,920,911
Year ago....	1,564,345	230,130	4,068,664	2,183,197
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:				
Week ending July 6....			448,000	
Week previous....			530,000	
Year ago....			407,000	
Two years ago....			354,000	
Year to July 6....			13,357,000	
Same period 1906....			12,770,000	
Same period 1905....			13,028,000	
Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:				
Week July 6, 1907....	103,700	297,500	112,900	
Week ago....	139,400	400,800	128,000	
Year ago....	123,200	297,000	110,200	
Two years ago....	124,400	284,500	137,900	

Total this year....	4,200,000	10,101,000	4,370,000	
Total last year....	3,980,000	9,910,000	4,630,000	

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending July 6, 1907:		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co....	21,900			
Swift & Co....	17,390			
Anglo-American....	8,500			
Reid-Lamb....	6,791			
H. Boore & Co....	4,700			
Continental, P. O....	3,100			
Hammond & Co....	3,900			
Morris & Co....	7,600			
Roberts & Oake....	2,600			
S. & S....	10,900			
Western Packing Co....	5,300			
Omaha Packing Co....	4,000			
Other packers....	6,850			
Total....	103,100			
Week ago....	140,000			
Year ago....	102,100			
Two years ago....	70,800			
Total for year....	3,385,000			

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week July 6, 1907....	\$6.35	\$5.97	\$5.55	\$7.25
Previous week....	6.29	5.93	5.15	6.50
Year ago....	5.25	6.72	5.35	6.25
Two years ago....	5.75	5.53	4.85	6.60
Three years ago....	5.65	5.48	4.20	5.70

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers....	\$6.50@7.20
Fair to good steers....	5.75@6.50
Inferior to plain steers....	4.50@5.50
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up....	4.25@5.75
Plain to fancy yearlings....	5.00@6.50
Plain to fancy cows....	3.75@5.25
Fair to fancy heifers....	4.00@5.15
Good to choice feeders....	4.00@5.15
Fair to choice stockers....	3.50@4.25
Good cutting and fair beef cows....	2.50@3.50
Common to good cutting cows....	1.50@2.25
Common to choice bulls....	3.50@5.50
Calves, common to fair....	4.50@6.00
Calves, good to fancy....	6.00@7.25

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up....	\$5.65@5.90
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows, 5.85@5.95	
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up....	5.00@6.00
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. and up....	5.95@6.95
Choice to light barrows and smooth sows....	6.00@6.17 1/2
105 to 130 lbs....	5.00@5.50
Rough sows and coarse stage, 300 to 400 lbs....	4.00@5.50
Rough throw-outs, all weights....	4.00@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under....	5.40@5.70
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs....	5.50@5.95

SHEEP.

Good to prime wethers....	\$5.75@6.25
Fair to good wethers....	5.50@5.75
Good to prime ewes....	5.50@5.75
Fair to good ewes....	5.00@5.50
Good to prime native lambs....	6.75@7.25
Fair to good native lambs....	6.25@6.75
Range lambs....	7.50@8.00
Range wethers....	5.25@6.00
Range ewes....	5.00@5.75
Feeding lambs....	5.75@6.25
Cull lambs....	5.00@5.50
Bucks and stage....	3.50@5.50
Yearlings....	5.75@7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.80	8.70	8.80	8.80
September.....	8.85	8.90	8.95	9.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.50
September.....	8.62	8.70	8.62	8.67
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.00	16.05	16.00	16.05
September.....	16.20	16.30	16.30	16.22

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	—	—	—	8.77
September.....	8.97	8.97	8.90	8.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.45
September.....	8.70	8.70	8.57	8.65
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.00	16.00	15.97	16.00
September.....	16.20	16.20	16.05	16.17

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.77	8.80	8.77	8.80
September.....	8.97	8.97	8.92	8.97
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.45
September.....	8.62	8.67	8.62	8.67
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	—	—	—	16.15
September.....	16.17	16.35	16.22	16.35

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80
September.....	8.95	8.97	8.95	8.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.47	8.47	8.47	8.47
September.....	8.62	8.65	8.62	8.62
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	—	—	—	16.05
September.....	16.30	16.30	16.25	16.25

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.82
September.....	9.00	9.02	8.97	9.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
September.....	8.62	8.72	8.62	8.72
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.15	16.25	16.15	16.25
September.....	16.30	16.45	16.30	16.45

FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.82	8.82	8.82	8.82
September.....	9.00	9.02	8.97	9.02
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.55
September.....	8.62	8.72	8.62	8.72
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.15	16.25	16.15	16.25
September.....	16.30	16.45	16.30	16.45

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, July 10, 1907.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 10 1/2; 18@20 ave., 11; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7 1/2; 6@8 ave., 7 1/2; 8@10 ave., 7 1/2; 10@12 ave., 7 1/2; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7 1/2; 12@14 ave., 7 1/2; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12 1/2; 18@20 ave., 12 1/2; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12 1/2; 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11; 14@16 ave., 10 1/2; 18@20 ave., 11 1/2; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11 1/2; 12@14 ave., 10 1/2; 14@16 ave., 10 1/2; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 12 1/2; 18@20 ave., 12 1/2; 20@22 ave., 12 1/2; 22@24 ave., 12 1/2; 24@26 ave., 12 1/2; 26@28 ave., 12 1/2; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7 1/2; 6@7 ave., 7 1/2; 6@8 ave., 7 1/2; 7@9 ave., 7 1/2; 8@10 ave., 7 1/2; 10@12 ave., 7 1/2; No. 1 S. P. X. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7 1/2; 10@12 ave., 7 1/2; 12@14 ave., 7 1/2; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 14 1/4; 8@10 ave., 13 1/4; 10@12 ave., 11 1/4. Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

Simplex Sausage Seasoning

A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.
All Leading Jobbers sell it.
Or write HARRY KELLER & CO., Chicago

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	16	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	16	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12 1/2
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@6
Corned Flanks.....	10	@12 1/2
Round Roasts.....	10	@12 1/2
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	6	@7
Roiled Roast.....	10	@12 1/2

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.25
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.50
Hind Quarters.....	.18
Fore Quarters.....	.12 1/2
Legs, fancy.....	.20
Stew.....	.10 @ 12 1/2
Shoulders.....	.12
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	.25
Chops, Frenched.....	.15 each

Mutton.

Legs.....	.14
Stew.....	.8
Shoulders.....	.10
Hind Quarters.....	.16
Fore Quarters.....	.12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.22

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	.12 1/2
Pork Chops.....	.12 1/2
Pork Tenderloins.....	.25
Pork Butts.....	.11
Spare Ribs.....	.9
Blades.....	.8
Hocks.....	.8
Pigs' Heads.....	.6
Leaf Lard.....	.10

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	.14
Fore Quarters.....	.10
Legs.....	.16
Breasts.....	.8
Shoulders.....	.10
Cutlets.....	.20
Rib and Loin Chops.....	.16

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	.6
Tallow.....	.4 1/2
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	.1 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	.15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deerskins).....	.80 @ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens—Spring.....	.16	@18
Turkeys.....	.10	@11
Fowls.....	.11 1/2	@12
Roosters.....	.10	@11
Ducks.....	.10	@10
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00	@ 7.50

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	@11
Chickens.....	.11 @ 11 1/2
Ducks.....	.7 @ 7
Geese.....	.5 @ 7
Roosters.....	.8 @ 8

Veal.

Choice.....	.9	@ 10
Good.....	.7	@ 8 1/2
Medium.....	.6	@ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	.5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	.4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@14
Ribs, No. 2.....	@12
Ribs, No. 3.....	@ 7 1/2
Loin, No. 1.....	@17 1/2
Loin, No. 2.....	@15
Loin, No. 3.....	@ 9 1/2
Round, No. 1.....	@ 8
Round, No. 2.....	@ 6 1/2
Round, No. 3.....	@ 6 1/2
Chuck, No. 1.....	@ 7 1/2
Chuck, No. 2.....	@ 6 1/2
Chuck, No. 3.....	@ 5 1/2
Plates, No. 1.....	@ 4 1/2
Plates, No. 2.....	@ 3 1/2
Plates, No. 3.....	@ 3 1/2

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@26
Creamery Extra.....	.24 @ 25
Creamery Firsts.....	.21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
Creamery Seconds.....	.19 @ 20
Dairies, Choice.....	@21
Dairies, Firsts.....	@18

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	@ 7%
Good Native Steers	8 1/2 @ 9
Western Steers	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	@ 8 1/2
Heifers, Good	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Blind Quarters	1.75 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.50 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks	@ 5
Boneless Chucks	@ 5
Medium Plates	3 @ 3 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 4
Cow Rounds	@ 8 1/2
Steer Rounds	@ 9 1/2
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 20
Strip Loins	@ 12
Steak Butts	@ 12 1/2
Shoulder Cuts	@ 8 1/2
Rolls	@ 12
Bump Butts	@ 9 1/2
Trimming	@ 5
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 12
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 11
Steer Ribs, Light	@ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	@ 15
Loins Ends, steer-native	11 @ 12
Loins Ends, cow	@ 10
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 4
Hearts	@ 3
Tongues	@ 12
Sweetbreads	@ 15
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Brains	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	7 @ 8
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	11 @ 12
Good Saddles	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 8
Good Racks	@ 9

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 4
Sweetbreads	@ 30 @ 35
Flukes	@ 10
Heads, each	@ 8

Lambs.

Medium Caul	@ 11
Good Caul	@ 11 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	@ 13
Saddles Caul	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	@ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	@ 10
Good Sheep	@ 11
Medium Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	@ 11 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 10 1/2
Good Racks	@ 10
Mutton Legs	@ 12 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 6
Mutton Loins	@ 12 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	@ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	@ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	@ 18
Spare Ribs	@ 5 1/2
Butts	@ 8 1/2
Hocks	@ 6
Trimming	@ 4 1/2
Tails	@ 4
Smouts	@ 4
Pigs' Feet	@ 4
Pigs' Heads	@ 4
Blade Bones	@ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	@ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 8 1/2
Pork Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 7
Slip Bones	@ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	@ 4
Brains	@ 4
Backfat	@ 8 1/2
Hams	12 @ 14
Calas	@ 8 1/2
Belles	@ 13
Shoulders	@ 8 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	@ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 6
Choice Bologna	@ 7 1/2
Viennas	@ 8
Frankfurters	@ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 7
Tongue	@ 8 1/2
White Tongue	@ 9
Minced Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Prepared Sausage	@ 10
New England Sausage	@ 10
Berliner Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	@ 15
Oxford Sausage	@ 15
Polish Sausage	@ 7 1/2
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	@ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	@ 8
Veal Sausage	@ 14
Farm Sausage	@ 8
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 8 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	@ 8 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 10
Ham Bologna	@ 10
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	@ 10
Special Compressed Ham	@ 10

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 10
German Salami, New Dry	@ 16
Holsteiner, New	@ 12
Mettwurst, New	@ 13
Farmer, New	@ 13
Darles, H. C., New	@ 13
Italian Salami, New	@ 20
Monarque Cervelat	@ 1
Capsicola	@ 1

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Smouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	\$4.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.60
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	@ 10.50
Plate Beef	@ 10.00
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.00
Prime Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Reef Hams	@ 12.00
Rump Butts	@ 14.75
Mess Pork	@ 16.00
Clear Fat Backs	@ 18.75
Family Back Pork	@ 13.50
Bean Pork	@ 13.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes	@ 10 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes	@ 9 1/2
Lard compounds	@ 9
Barrels	1/4c. over tes
Half barrels	1/4c. over tes
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4c. to 1c. over tes
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	@ 63

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	11 @ 16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	@ 10 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@ 8 1/2
Regular Plates	@ 8 1/2
Short Cuts	@ 9 1/2
Bacon meats	10 1/4c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	@ 14 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	@ 14
Skinned Hams	@ 15
Calas, 8 @ 7 lbs. avg.	@ 9
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	@ 9
Breakfast bacon, fancy	@ 21 1/2
Wide, 8 1/2 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 1/2 @ 10 avg.	@ 17
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 12 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 14 avg.	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	@ 14
Dried Beef Insides	@ 10 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 12 1/2
Regular Balled Hams	@ 13 1/2
Smoked Hams	@ 10 1/2

Bolled Picnic Hams	@ 15 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 21 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Rounds, per set	@ 13
Middles, per set	@ 12
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 4 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	@ 25
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 25
Hog middles, per set	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 13
Hog bungs, large mediums	@ 7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	@ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	@ 20
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@ 20
Imported medium sheep casings	@ 20
Beef weasands	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 22
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, per piece	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.45
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.45
Ground tankage, 12%	\$2.50 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.45 @ 2.47 1/2 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 35%	@ 19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 @ 70 lbs. average	\$276.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	35.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 62 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 8.50
Prime steam, loose	8.05 @ 8.10
Neutral	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Compound	@ 8 1/2
Leaf	@ 8

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Tallow	@ 7 1/2
Grease	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	72 @ 75
Extra No. 1 lard oil	55 @ 57
No. 1 lard oil	51 @ 53
No. 2 lard oil	48 @ 50
Oleo oil, extra	9 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	9 @ 9 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 71
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	55 @ 58
Corn oil, loose	55 @ 58

TALLOW.

Edible	@ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	@ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A"	6 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/2 @ 6
Bone	5 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Blue Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	Nom @ 56
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 50
Soap, bbls., concn., @ 65% F. A.	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1 1/4 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.50 @ 2.05
Barrels, ash	1.37 1/2 @ 1.40
Barrels, oak	1.47 1/2 @ 1.55

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	9 1/2 @ 10
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
White, clarified	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 4 1/2

Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 254 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 254 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers
Office, Postal Telegraph Building
Warehouse, Union Stock Yards
TALLOW GRASS STRAW
LARD OIL NEATSFOOT OIL TALLOW OIL
CRACKINGS BONES MEAT
GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOFS AND HORNS
IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.85@7.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.00@5.75
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.40@4.90
Oxen and stags.....	3.35@5.60
Bulls and cows.....	1.40@4.50
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.25@6.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lbs.....	@8.25
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@8.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.50@7.00
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.50@5.00
Live veal calves, buttermilk, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	@

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.50@9.00
Live lambs, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	7.25@8.25
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.50
Live sheep, good to prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.25@5.50
Live sheep, common to fair, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@5.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs).....	\$6.75@6.80
Hogs, medium.....	6.75@6.80
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.90@7.05
Pigs.....	7.10@7.25
Rough.....	5.75@6.05

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	@10½
Choice native light.....	@10½
Common to fair native.....	@ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	@10½
Choice native, light.....	@10½
Native, common to fair.....	@ 9½@10
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 9½
Choice Western, light.....	@ 9
Common to fair Texas.....	@ 7
Good to choice helters.....	@ 7½@ 8½
Common to fair helters.....	@ 8
Choice cows.....	@ 8
Common to fair cows.....	@ 7
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 6½

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 12½c. per lb.; No. 2, 11½c. per lb.; No. 3, 10½c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 15c. per lb.; No. 2, 13½c. per lb.; No. 3, 11c. per lb.; No. 1 chucks, 8½c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 8c. per lb.; No. 3 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 9½c. per lb.; No. 2, 8½c. per lb.; No. 3, 8c. per lb.	
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DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11½@12½
Western calves.....	@11
Western calves, fair to good.....	@10½
Western calves, common.....	@ 9

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 8½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14
Spring lambs, good.....	@13½
Yearling lambs.....	11½@12½
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10½
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	14½@15
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	14½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	14@14½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9½@ 9½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9½@ 9½
Smoked Shoulders.....	10½@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13½@13½
Smoked bacon (7½ lb.).....	13@13½
Dried beef sets.....	15½@16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15@16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	12@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@80 lbs. cut.....	@\$75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40½50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 80.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @80c. a piece
Calves' heads, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @7c. a piece
Hearis, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	@12½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@12½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 80 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tea. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	8
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5½
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11	12½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	13½	15
Pepper, red Sansibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12½	—
Allspice.....	7	8½
Coriander.....	4	6
Cloves.....	21	24
Mace.....	47	53

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 5
Crystals.....	5 @ 5½
Powdered.....	5½@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .19
No. 2 skins.....	@ .17
No. 3 or branded.....	@ .10
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17@ .18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15@ .16
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@1.95
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65@1.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.60@1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.40@1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.05@2.20
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90@1.95
No. 1, B. M. kips.....	1.80@1.90
No. 2, B. M. kips.....	1.70@1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.60@2.65
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.30@2.40
Branded skins.....	.10@ .12
Branded kips.....	1.30@1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.55@1.65
Ticky skins.....	.12@ .15
Ticky kips.....	1.55@1.75
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.80@1.95
No 3 skins.....	@ .11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@13
Western, fair to good.....	12@12½
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs., pair, per lb.....	@30
Penn., 3 to 4 per pair, per lb.....	@25
Western, dry-picked.....	@22
Western, scalded.....	@21
Fowls—Northern Ohio, Ind. & Ill., dry-picked, fancy, culls out, bbls.....	@14
Western, d. p., best lots, straight.....	@13½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@13
Western, scalded, fancy, culls out.....	@13½
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@13
Southwestern, best lots, straight.....	@13½
Southwestern, poor to medium.....	@13
Other Poultry—	
Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@ 9½
Old cocks, scalded.....	@ 9½
Ducks, spring, L. I. and Eastern.....	@17
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@4.00
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	@3.50
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	2.25@
Squabs, prime white, 6@6½ lbs. to doz.....	1.75@2.00
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	1.75@2.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1.25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50@ 60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@15
Toms, No. 1.....	@15
No. 2.....	@11
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked, fancy.....	@20
Salt-meated, fancy.....	@18
Average, No. 1.....	@16
Chickens—No. 2.....	@12

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, per lb.....	@15
Fowls, per lb.....	@14
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@ 9
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@ 9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, per lb.....	@13
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@ 8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@60
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton.....	\$22.00	@23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00	@25.00
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....		@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....		@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00	@16.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....		2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c	
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00	
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00	@11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.95 and 10c	
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.75	@ .35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10	@ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs. So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50	@ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50	@ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75	@ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25	@ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00	@10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00	@ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95	@ 2.05
Muriate potash, 90 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90	@ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 43 p. c.....	1.15½@ 1.20	
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.18½@ 2.37	
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	80	@ 40

FISHER & COMPANY

Postal Telegraph Bldg., CHICAGO

Tallow, Horns, Oils, Stearines, Bones, Casings, Fertilizer Material, Arachide

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, July 12.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 46,200; last week, 28,600; same week last year, 46,900. Markets have been active and stronger each day, with exceptions on certain grades of grass steers. Dry lot steers were a shade easier last two days; top, \$6.90; good to choice, \$6.25 and upwards; grass steers from native territory, \$4.75@5.25. Cows and heifers, 10@15c. higher; supply small; cows, \$2.75@4.75; heifers, \$4@5.75. Bulls, \$2.75@4.75; veals 25@50c. higher, \$4.50@6.75. Eighteen thousand quarantines were included this week. Steers, 10@15c. higher, \$4@5; cows, 10c. higher, \$2.75@4; calves up to \$6.50. Stockers and feeders, 25@50c. lower.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 56,900; last week, 43,900; same week last year, 46,300. Prices are 5@10c. below a week ago; the greatest loss is on heavy hogs. Buyers call weights about 230 lbs. heavy. Continued liberal marketing allows buyers a constant advantage, and killers are adding to stocks of product. Market steady to-day; light hogs, \$5.80@5.97½; medium weights, \$5.85@5.95; heavies, \$5.75@5.80. The present range is one dollar under a year ago, the lowest in eighteen months.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 18,300; last week, 24,700; same week last year, 23,300. Strong demand sustained prices the first of the week in the face of lower reports from the East. Lambs weakened 10c. yesterday; sheep steady for the week; Arizonas form the bulk of supplies; small offerings of native lambs worth \$7.25@7.65; yearlings, \$5.60@6; wethers, up to \$5.75; ewes, \$5@5.50; Texas muttons, \$4.80@5.60. No goats.

HIDES are quiet and steady; green salted, 7@9c.; bulls and stags, 7c.; glue, 7c.; dry flint butcher, 17@20c.; dry glue, 10@12c.; green sheep pelts, 45c.@1.35; dry, 12@14c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co.	496		
Armour	5,488	16,421	3,616
Cudahy	4,500	12,061	2,419
Fowler	1,168		968
Morris	4,520	7,188	2,349
Ruddy	441		
Schwarzschild	5,254	7,972	2,162
Swift	4,998	11,181	5,631

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, July 9.

With the usual limited Fourth of July week receipts of cattle, the market stiffened up sharply and practically all of the decline of the week previous was regained, closing prices for fat cattle being fully a quarter higher on an average. Values are now at the extreme high point of the year and the feeling is decidedly bullish, at least as far as the good to choice dry lot beefs are concerned. Strictly good to choice 1,250 to 1,600-lb. beefs are selling at \$6.35@6.85; fair to good 1,000 to 1,300-lb. beefs at \$5.75@6.30, and common to fair stuff and odds and ends at \$4.75@5.50, and on down. The cow market has been more or less demoralized all week, but since the commission men and packers have finally come to terms on the matter of post mortem inspection the trade in butchers' stock and canners

will be in better shape from now on. In stockers and feeders the volume of business has been light, but prices have been firmly held, common to best grades selling at a range of \$3.00@4.75.

Hogs have been working to a lower level, the decline since last week being fully 15c. on an average. All classes of buyers are taking the good light and butcher grades freely, but discriminating sharply against the heavy and packing grades, so that the range of prices is getting somewhat wider right along. It is largely a question of receipts at present, and as the hogs are moving rather freely the sentiment in the trade is largely bearish. To-day there were some 13,500 hogs here and the market was a nickel lower. Tops brought \$5.82, as against \$6.00 on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.65@5.70, as against \$5.80@5.87 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs have been selling to rather better advantage this week and the general tone to the trade shows decided improvement, although supplies are not very liberal and the quality of the offerings none of the best. Business in feeder grades continues very light. Quotations on range sheep or lambs: Good to choice lambs, \$7.00@7.25; fair to good lambs, \$6.00@7.00; cull lambs, \$4.50@5.50; good to choice yearling wethers, \$5.85@6.15; fair to good yearling wethers, \$5.25@5.75; good to choice wethers, \$5.25@5.65; fair to good wethers, \$4.75@5.25; good to choice ewes, \$4.85@5.35; fair to good ewes, \$4.25@4.75; culls and bucks, \$2.50@4.00.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., July 9.

The weather continues extremely hot, and is ordinarily a factor against a good live cattle trade. However, receipts are only moderately liberal, and the proportion of well-ripened, dry-lot fed cattle is not large. Due to this fact, probably more than anything else, prices for all weights of fully fat beefs are holding fully steady, while grassy stock that is only half to two-thirds fat shows a lower tendency. The best steers here to-day sold at \$6.65, with the bulk of fair to good beefs of all weights selling between \$5.90@6.40. Off quality and green light to medium weight steers sold at \$5.00@5.65, with a few common killers as low as \$4.50. There is good demand for all classes of she stock and prices to-day were steady to firm, although it will not be surprising to see grassy cows and heifers work lower. The market for calves and bulls is holding about steady and there are hardly enough stockers and feeders coming to create a market.

The volume of hogs being sent to market continues surprisingly above expectations for this season of the year. There is apparently a good outlet for hog product, but with receipts running as liberal as they are, the packers are gradually working prices towards a lower level. To-days supply sold with fair freedom, but at prices generally under 5c. under the market of Monday. The bulk to-bacons making \$5.95. All reports seem to day sold at \$5.85@5.90, with some fancy light indicate plenty of hogs in sight for the near future, and reliable reactions to higher prices is not considered likely.

Just a fair volume of sheep and lambs are

moving toward markets from the western ranges. The demand is seasonably good considering the classes of stuff being offered, and prices to-day are strong to 10c. higher all along the line.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 8, 1907.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,383	—	2,998	29,000	18,411
Sixtieth street	1,906	40	7,562	186	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	14,359
Lehigh Valley	5,263	—	705	2,630	—
Weshawken	887	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	64	110	38	4,200
Totals	11,439	104	11,875	31,854	31,970
Totals last week	11,510	112	9,432	33,031	27,907

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., So. Georgia	445	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., So. Minneapolis	450	—	1,000
Schwarzschild & S., So. New York	—	—	1,200
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Georgia	490	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. Minneapolis	450	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, So. St. Outbert	150	—	—
Morris Beef Co., So. Georgia	—	—	3,800
Morris Beef Co., So. Oceanic	—	—	1,550
Morris Beef Co., So. Arable	—	—	1,250
Morris Beef Co., So. New York	—	—	775
Swift Beef Co., So. Oceanic	—	—	2,150
Swift Beef Co., So. Arable	—	—	1,350
Armour & Co., So. Minneapolis	—	—	1,000
Armour & Co., So. New York	—	—	7,500
Cudahy Packing Co., So. Georgia	—	—	1,000
Miscellaneous, So. Bermudian	37	80	—
Total exports	1,992	80	16,575
Total exports last week	1,917	—	17,250

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY REPORT TO JULY 8, 1907.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Live Qrs. of beef.
Exports from:			
New York	1,992	80	16,575
Boston	2,924	—	11,900
Baltimore	1,187	—	775
Philadelphia	1,047	—	1,200
Montreal	8,906	—	—
Exports to:			
London	4,494	—	9,475
Liverpool	3,954	—	20,200
Glasgow	960	—	—
Manchester	961	—	—
Antwerp	350	—	—
Bermuda and West Indies	37	80	—
Totals to all ports	10,756	80	29,675
Totals to all ports last week	8,517	—	29,910

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending July 6:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	21,337
Kansas City	18,207
St. Joseph	10,106
Cudahy	300
Sioux City	1,392
Wichita	808
New York and Jersey City	9,551
Fort Worth	11,743

HOGS.	
Chicago	98,916
Kansas City	55,483
St. Joseph	29,969
Cudahy	14,550
Sioux City	29,367
Ottumwa	14,406
Cedar Rapids	10,125
Wichita	4,139
Bloomington	1,238
New York and Jersey City	31,979
Fort Worth	4,097

SHEEP.	
Chicago	46,590
Kansas City	17,342
St. Joseph	6,179
Cudahy	317
Sioux City	52
New York and Jersey City	31,774
Fort Worth	533

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN

57-240 La Salle St., Chicago

Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer

SPECIALTIES—Packhouses and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1907.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	8,000	3,000
Kansas City	1,000	5,000	—
South Omaha	500	7,000	—
MONDAY, JULY 8, 1907.			
Chicago	25,000	40,000	25,000
Kansas City	24,000	8,000	8,000
South Omaha	4,300	8,000	5,000
TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1907.			
Chicago	4,000	18,000	14,000
Kansas City	9,000	13,000	6,000
South Omaha	4,000	14,500	5,000
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1907.			
Chicago	22,000	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,000	5,000
South Omaha	2,900	13,500	3,700
Sioux City	700	8,500	—
St. Worth	1,400	500	200
THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.			
Chicago	7,000	25,000	12,000
Kansas City	6,000	10,000	2,000
South Omaha	2,500	12,000	2,000
FRIDAY, JULY 12, 1907.			
Chicago	1,500	23,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	10,000	2,000
Omaha	800	6,000	500

ARGENTINA BARS BORAX IN HAM.

Confirming his cabled report concerning the action of the Argentine government against borax-cured meats, Minister Beaupre writes from Buenos Ayres as follows:

I have just received a note from the minister for foreign affairs saying that the minister of agriculture had lately proved by a chemical analysis the existence of boric acid in a lot of ham which had been brought from abroad, and which, therefore, was refused admission under the provisions of the animal police sanitary law. The minister for foreign affairs suggests, in view of the fact that several countries permit the use of boric acid in the preservation of such products, the advisability of my informing you of the action taken by this government, to the end that the interested parties, if any, in the United States be notified not to ship ham containing boric acid, and thus avoid the loss that would be sustained by a refusal to receive the products here.

SWIFT PLANT AT PORTLAND.

Work is being actively pushed on the preliminary plans for the new Swift packing plant at Portland, Ore., which is intended as a source of supply for Pacific Coast business and Oriental trade. The company purchased a 300-acre tract on the peninsula and is now dredging and filling the low land as a site for stock yards. The buildings of the packing plant will be located on adjacent high land. This site is directly accessible to ocean-going vessels, which gives it great traffic advantages. The company is utilizing the old abattoir of the Union Meat Co. to handle its local business pending the erection of the new plant.

PACKINGHOUSE ENGINEERS SETTLE.

Striking packinghouse engineers and firemen at the plant of the Forest City Provision Co., Cleveland, O., have come to an agreement with their employers and have returned to work. The question in dispute concerned hours and shifts.

SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.75@8.80; city steam, \$8.25; refined, Continent, tcs., \$9.35; do., South America, tcs., \$10.15; kegs at \$11.15; compound, \$8.75@8.87½.

HOG MARKETS, JULY 12.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 23,000; generally 5c. higher; \$5.25@6.20.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 10,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$5.80@5.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,000; strong to 5c. higher; \$5.60@5.85.

INDIANAPOLIS. — Receipts, 13,000; higher; \$5.95@6.20.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; active; 5@10c. higher; \$6.40@6.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; \$6.05@6.30.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 12.—Beef, extra India mess, 96s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 39s.; hams, short clear, 52s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 52s. 6d.; do. short ribs, 52s.; long clear, 28@34 lbs., 51s. 6d.; do., 45@50 lbs., 50s.; backs, 46s. 6d.; bellies, 48s. Tallow, 31s. Turpentine, 42s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. 9d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tierces, 43s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 43s. 3d. Cheese, white, Canadian, new 55s. 6d.; old, 65s.; do., colored, 57s. for new and 67s. for old. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, 44 marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 10½d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 30s. 6d. Linseed (London), La Plata, July and August, 43s. 1½d. Calcutta, July and August, 43s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 4½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 6½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market during the week under review has been exceedingly quiet, very little business on account of the lack of demand for the finished product. Stocks are piling up in Europe and with the heavy supplies of natural butter it looks very much as though we were going to see lower figures for oleo oil. The butter markets in Europe are steady for the choicest grades, but weak for the lower grades on account of increasing supplies. The neutral market, the same as the oleo market, has been very quiet during the past week, and very little business has been done. The inquiries for this article are mainly for August-September shipments, very little interest being shown for prompt or July shipment.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 11, 1907.—The latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.85 basis 60 per cent.; 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent. granulated caustic soda in bbls., 3c. per lb.; 58 per cent. pure alkali, 90c. to 1c., basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax, at 8c. per lb.; talc, at 1½@1½c. per lb.; silicate soda, 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$9@10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, \$1.40 per 100 lbs.; barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 5¼

@5¼c. per lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash, 88@92 per cent., at 6¼@6½c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 7c. per lb., and in barrels, 7½c. per lb.; green olive oil, 75c., and yellow, 80@85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 6½@6¾c. per lb.; saponified red oil, 7c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9¼c. per lb.; Cochin grade, 10¼c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 58@60c. per gal.; corn oil, 6c. per lb.

Prime city tallow in hhds. 6¼c. per lb.; edible tallow, 7¼c. per lb.; house grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; light bone grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.
Provisions.

The hog markets were a little stronger for the day and the product markets sympathized slightly.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was a trifle firmer but quiet. Early "call" prices for prime yellow: July at 55½@56¼c.; September at 55¼@56¼c.; October at 52@52½c.; November at 43¼@44¼c.; December at 41½@41¾c.; January at 40¼@41¼. Immediately after the "call" sales 200 bbls. October at 52¼c.; 200 bbls. November at 44c., and both prices further bid and declined. August at 56¼c. bid.

Tallow.

Nothing further done in New York City hhd. since the sales noted in the review at 6¼c., at which the weekly contracts will be made.

Oleo Stearine.

Steady at the prices noted in the review.

A HIDE MARKET VIEW.

The hide markets are undeniably dull and weak, says Hide & Leather. There was a spurt of trading in May hides, but the June trade was dull. Tanners have been watching conditions carefully and are of the opinion that the situation has so shaped itself that they will be better able to dictate terms than for a number of years. For a considerable time hide quotations were made without much regard to leather values, and it was expected that leather prices would adjust themselves to the cost of raw material. To-day shoe and leather markets are influencing hide prices. Hides that go into leather now out of request are depressed and almost unsalable, while hides suitable for conversion into stock that is wanted are in fair demand at good rates.

BIG HIDE HOUSE OPENED.

The Keystone Hide Co. this week opened its new hide house at Falls Creek, Pa., which has already been described in The National Provisioner, and which is said to be the largest in the world. It is of steel and concrete, 490 feet long, with a 65-foot extension devoted to a tallow-rendering plant. It is operated almost entirely by electricity.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 308 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Retail Section

SUNDAY CLOSING LAW SUSTAINED.

The Missouri Supreme Court has for the second time sustained the constitutionality of the Sunday closing law of that state, and the St. Louis master butchers, who have been the chief advocates of the law, are now endeavoring to induce St. Louis city officials to begin a vigorous campaign of enforcement of the statute. The following resolution was adopted by the St. Louis association last week:

"Whereas, the Supreme Court of Missouri has for the second time within twenty years declared the 9 o'clock Sunday closing ordinance of St. Louis constitutional; and,

"Whereas, this last case sent to that tribunal was at the instance and expense of this Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the members of this association, having as law abiding citizens, patiently awaited the result of this important decision of the Supreme Court bearing upon Sunday closing, do hereby request the Board of Police Commissioners of the city of St. Louis to hereafter prosecute all violations under the city ordinance declared constitutional; and, be it further

"Resolved, that as members of the Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis, we hail this decision of the Supreme Court with general satisfaction; and, be it further

"Resolved, that Sunday closing will be considered as a paramount issue, until master butchers, their meat cutters and other assistants, shall cease to be Sunday slaves."

EX-BUTCHER BROKATE IS DEAD.

Word was received by cable this week of the sudden death in Germany of Christian D. Brokate, an ex-master butcher of St. Louis, an ex-officer of the Master Butchers of America, and the man who has stirred up more trouble for American master butchers than anyone in the history of the trade. Mr. Brokate's death was from apoplexy and occurred at his old home in Bechta, Hanover, where it was reported he had gone for his health. He was 63 years of age.

Mr. Brokate's last public appearance was at the International Butchers' Congress at Hamburg in June, where he made a characteristic attack on American meat and American packers and butchers. His words were naturally accepted as truth by many in the convention, and German interests hostile to American

meat hailed them with delight. He declared the new American meat inspection law to be a farce, and uttered some very wild libels against our home trade.

He claimed to be an accredited delegate to the congress from the United States, but his claim was repudiated by the two official delegates present, Messrs. John Sprich and Albert J. Dunn, both of whom were from St. Louis and knew Mr. Brokate and his record well. He had not been a butcher for 20 years, and less than a year ago was arrested and fined in St. Louis for running a policy game for negroes. Nevertheless he was admitted to the Hamburg convention and allowed to speak.

This was not the first time he had gone abroad for the purpose of libelling his home trade. In spite of the publication of the true facts, his actions have done great harm to the American meat trade, and the unfortunate part of it is that this harm will live after him.

Concerning Brokate's latest performance the St. Louis Butchers' Gazette said last week, before news of his death was received:

"Is it not about time that Christian D. Brokate and his foreign utterances with reference to the unwholesomeness of American meat products were repudiated not only by the Master Butchers' Association of St. Louis, but also by the National Association? Were he an ordinary American citizen his statements would not be worthy of notice, but as he has the distinction of having been arrested and fined \$100 for selling policy slips to 'niggers' in St. Louis, where he was formerly meat inspector and at one time deputy assessor of taxes, it is obvious that he is no ordinary American citizen.

"Unfortunately he also lays claim to the fact that for ten years he was secretary of the National Butchers' Association of the United States. Need anyone longer wonder why the nationalizing of master butchers in the United States has languished? Naturally, a man with the distinction of such emoluments in this great country is looked upon with reverent respect in Germany and his utterances are attentively listened to and given grave and serious attention.

"It, therefore, becomes necessary for the United Master Butchers' Association of the United States to repudiate Mr. Brokate's statements, so far as they are supposed to represent the sentiment of the master butchers of America. Mr. Brokate has a right to express his own private opinions, but he has

no right to claim that he is speaking for the master butchers of St. Louis or of America. It is certainly beyond comprehension how or why a naturalized citizen of the United States should go to Germany and belittle American meat products, and thus assist the German enemies of American industries. He should be given a return ticket to Germany and be compelled to stay there."

WRITING BUSINESS LETTERS.

Better write no letter than a poor letter. Too many business letters are to-day failing in their mission. A business letter is the representative of the house sending it out, and should be so carefully worded that its meaning will be absolutely clear to the recipient. Too many business men are to-day striving to quickly clear their desks of all correspondence, and thus rush through their work, when they should strive to so write each letter that it will do the same work for the house that a special man would do if sent out instead of the letter.

The ordinary business correspondent does not stop here. He dictates his letters to a stenographer who probably does not know much about the business, and then does not read them over carefully to see that they express the exact thoughts that he wishes to express. He drops into his chair a few moments before the letters should be mailed, hurriedly glances over them, and lets them go.

In the first place, the writer of a letter is very likely to not express his thoughts as clearly in a letter as if talking to the party addressed. Then there still remains the chance that the stenographer will, through misunderstanding or poor punctuation, put an entirely different meaning to the letter. Guard against both possibilities.

If you cannot give a letter enough attention to-day to make it clearly express your views, do not write it. Better wait another day to start than make a wrong start. If your stenographer fails to express your meaning in the letter, correct it thoroughly and have it entirely rewritten, even though it is not started on its mission for another day. Better a little delay, if that is absolutely necessary, than the possibility of making a wrong impression."

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Edition

Douglas Encyclopedia

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 116 Nassau Street, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Israel Kleransky has opened a new meat market at Reading, Pa.

J. Bonz's meat market at Modesto, Calif., has been destroyed by fire.

T. McCarthy will engage in the meat business at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

J. Wagner has opened a new meat market at Reading, Pa.

The meat and grocery store of H. S. Taylor at Watervliet, N. Y., has been gutted by fire.

Charles F. Fisher, for many years a meat dealer at New Bridge, N. J., died last week from paralysis.

Elmer Sanborn, a butcher of Massena, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

E. K. Griesmer will erect a new meat market at Reading, Pa., for V. Tobolski.

Gustave Betterman has sold his meat market at Johnstown, Pa., to M. L. Gaffney.

L. C. Hoffman has sold out his grocery and meat business at Fossil, Ore., to G. Angell.

W. H. Warren has sold out his meat business at Spokane, Wash., to A. Allen.

R. Karo has admitted a partner in his meat business at Wayne, Neb., and the firm is now Karo & Kay.

C. H. Waldeck is about to open a meat market at Fairmont, Neb.

Heil & Kubillis are just opening a butcher shop at La Crosse, Wash.

E. S. Neil has opened a meat market at Heyburn, Ida.

Wetsel & Migge have purchased the opposition shop and now control the meat business at Waterville, Wash.

J. E. Young has sold out his meat business at Genoa, Neb., to Young & Lewis.

Smith & Paris have succeeded to the meat business of Smith & Moore at Yates Center, Kas.

F. S. Ball has sold his meat business at El Reno, Okla., to F. E. Slocum.

Heine & Canuck have purchased the butcher shop of H. Weber at El Reno, Okla.

P. D. Solomon has sold out his meat and bakery business at Watonga, Okla., to H. Brown.

Lewellen Brothers have sold out their meat business at Mt. Pleasant, Tex., to Cobb, Smith & Jones.

Hill & Hill have been succeeded in the meat business at Pittsburg, Tex., by Hill & Spearman.

Potter & Kelley have succeeded to the meat and grocery business of the Kelley-Potter Mercantile Company at Monroe, Neb.

A. Schaffer has sold out his meat business at Denver, Colo., to C. S. Hickman.

Louis A. Paetke has sold out his meat business at Alta Vista, Kas., to W. A. Bennett.

H. W. Bierhaus has sold out his meat business at Gibbon, Neb., to George Marshall.

Wm. Mochler has purchased the butcher shop of Perry Wagner at Oxford, Ia.

F. W. Ammerman has succeeded to the grocery and meat business of Ammerman & Painter at Iola, Kas.

E. H. Droz has disposed of his meat market at Wellington, Kas., to Ringler & Co.

E. D. Smith has sold out his grocery and meat business at Kansas City, Mo., to Mabary & Shepard.

W. W. Reed has purchased the meat business of C. E. Moore at Overton, Tex.

ANOTHER MISSING BUTCHER.

Another of those mysterious cases of the "vanishing butcher" which, fortunately for the good name of the trade, do not often occur, was reported in New York this week. A meat man who has been running a shop on upper Second avenue for some time turned up missing Tuesday, and at last reports his whereabouts had not been learned by the anxious creditors who were looking for him. Whether the recent hard market situation was too much for him or whether he had other reasons for going out of business he did not reveal. But he was shrewd enough to make a profitable "get-away."

In the last case of the kind reported the butcher loaded his stock on a moving van and simply disappeared, meat and all. This man did better; he saved van hire by selling his shop to other parties, who advertised a "Re-opening on Friday under New Management." But they could give the creditors no clue to his whereabouts. He had made heavy purchases of meat on Sunday for his week's trade; on Monday he closed and on Tuesday the new owners took possession. In the meanwhile the wholesalers who sold the meat on credit are holding the bag.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

BUTCHER SOLD "CRAZY" MEAT.

A butcher at Greensburg, Ind., was prosecuted last week by a state inspector for violation of the state food law in selling "crazy" meat. It appears he had killed what is called a "crazy" calf and sold the meat for human consumption, whereupon he was prosecuted.

THE BUTCHER'S MISTAKE.

"Take back the heart you gave me,"
The angry maiden cried;
So the butcher gave her liver, and
The maid was satisfied.

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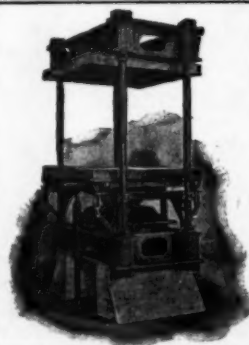
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GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 6 averaged 8.34 cents per pound.

Joseph Wilkins, formerly head of the poultry and produce department of Morris & Company, who resigned that place on July 1, was in New York this week.

Bloomington Germania Butcher Guard No. 1 holds its annual picnic at Heimann's Park, Greenpoint avenue, Woodside, L. I., on Sunday, August 25. Captain Peter Clemens promises a big time.

The oleo plant of O. L. Lockwood, on Brunswick avenue, Jersey City, has been seized and confiscated by government revenue officials for alleged manufacture of colored oleo without a license.

The Brooklyn police made a "clean-up" of violators of the Sunday closing law in the Brownsville district last Sunday, and took in one butcher, charged with selling meat on Sunday. The meat man was also charged with offering the policeman a dollar to let him go.

Manager Charles J. Higgins, of Morris & Company's New York district, left this week for a fortnight's vacation on his up-state farm, where he will utilize this opportunity to get in the crops. Assistant Manager Boyer is looking after things in his absence.

Fred Christ, a Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn, butcher, was in court this week charged with shooting a neighbor who was fixing electric wires in his cellar. The butcher was outside celebrating the Fourth, and emptied his gun down the cellar grating, not knowing anyone was down there.

The United Provision Company, of New York, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000. Morris Aronson and M. M. Stone, of Brooklyn, and J. Weiser, of Manhattan, are the directors. The concern will handle dressed beef and small stock and manufacture sausages.

The annual outing and games of the employees of the S. & S. Company's small stock department take place to-day at Zehden's College Point Pavilion, College Point, L. I. The festivities begin with breakfast at noon, followed by a ball game, sports and races, and dancing after dinner in the evening.

Herman Arnsfeld, a member of the office staff at the Swift's East Side plant, was married on Tuesday evening to Miss Anna Schwenker, daughter of a well-known Bronx provision man, at her father's home, on 134th street, the Bronx. A number of friends of the groom in the meat trade were present.

A monster Commercial Travelers' Outing will be held at Dreamland, Coney Island, on August 30, under the auspices of the various commercial travelers' organizations of New

York, which include many men in the meat and provision trades. The event will be the biggest thing of the year at Coney, not even excepting the carnival.

General Manager J. A. Howard, of the S. & S. Company, returned this week from a visit to the Jamestown Exposition. He reports that with a little more effort the exposition could be made a big success, as it has everything in its favor in natural attractions. Success depends, however, upon getting the right man to take charge of the work.

BETTER LOCAL MARKETS.

Wholesalers were looking more cheerful this week, especially over the beef situation. The recent unusually bad markets, which cut down supplies, resulted in a shortage of good beef this week and the price went up. The top for good cattle was 10 cents and kosher chucks were selling up to 8½ and 9 cents. With these better prices there was an improvement in the demand, especially from the out-of-town trade, which the hot weather has greatly stimulated. Recent lively competition among local killers has also apparently widened the market for beef without slaughtering prices. The small stock markets continue to fluctuate, as supplies vary, but the tone on the whole is much improved.

SAUSAGE IMPORTERS NOT ALARMED.

Local importers of foreign meat products, particularly sausages, do not appear to be alarmed over the recent government ruling compelling all imports to be accompanied by certificates of official ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of the meats of which they are made. Importers profess to be pleased, and say they can comply with the rule. Concerning the regulation one big New York importer of sausage and delicatessen said this week: "It is just what we have wanted. It doesn't matter so much what the regulation is, so long as we have a definite plan on which we can rely and can make our shippers conform to it. We have favored the American meat inspection and the pure food laws all along and I suspect this regulation has come as a result of our request, often repeated, for a definite decision. In the past, we have had nothing tangible on which to work."

SIMPSON AGAIN IN NEW YORK.

William Simpson (Liverpool), Limited, made another flying visit to the United States this week, landing at New York Saturday. He was still recognizable, in spite of the "Limited" recently tacked to his name, but was kept busy explaining to his friends in the meat and provision trade that he had not turned himself into an 18-hour train, or anything of that sort, but merely a limited liability corporation under British laws, to handle his greatly-enlarged business. He was very much pleased with the prizes won by his exhibits at the recent international Exhibit at Hamburg, when he took several blue ribbons for meat products. His stay in this country will be very brief on this trip, and will include a hasty visit to the West.

Best shop help obtained through our "Wanted" department, page 48.

UNINSPECTED MEAT IN NEW JERSEY.

Complaint is made by Chief Food Inspector McGuire of New Jersey that much bad meat is being sold in that state as a result of the strict enforcement of the federal inspection law. He declares that cattle rejected at government-inspected plants are killed by small slaughterers doing a strictly local business, and that local inspection does not prevent the marketing of condemned meat within the state.

The inspector contends that municipal slaughter houses should be established and a law passed forbidding that meat be exposed for sale unless it bears either the government inspection seal or the municipal slaughter house seal. He says that there has been no report made of 10,000 hogs killed in Jersey which were reported afflicted with tuberculosis last year. The home slaughter houses kill this meat for home consumption.

THE ANNUAL WEBBER PICNIC.

The 13th annual picnic of the employees of Richard Webber's Harlem Packing House, conducted under the direction of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society, occurs Wednesday afternoon, July 17th, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park and Casino. As usual, it will last from 1 p. m. until the early hours of the morning. The afternoon features will be the usual big vaudeville entertainment and athletic games, with a balloon ascension added as a special feature. At night comes the dancing and other entertainment, with the drawing for the usual big prizes at 10.30 p. m.

The games begin at 2.30 p. m. and are for employees and members exclusively. They consist of 75 yards fat men's dash; 880 yards department relay race, four men to a team; 220 yards obstacle race, 75 yards ladies' race and 75 yards three-legged race. For these races handsome and useful prizes have been offered by Mr. Webber. For the fat men's race the prizes are a scarf pin of emerald and pearls, a gold cigar cutter, and a silver match box. For the relay race the members of the winning team will get a watch apiece, the second team will get gold cuff buttons, and the third team will each get a scarf pin. The prizes for the obstacle race consist of a gold seal ring, a gold tie-clasp and a gold watch fob. The ladies will receive, for first prize, a gold and enameled watch; the second, gold bracelet, and the third, a gold-mounted back-hair comb. The three-legged race, which is always amusing, has as first prize gold-lined steins; second, watch chains, and third, silver match-safes.

The vaudeville entertainment occurs at 4 p. m., and will be held this year out of doors, partaking of the nature of a high-class circus performance. The program includes Mlle. Fleurette in a single aerial ring act; the Carsons, in a comedy aerial revolving ladder act; Holland, the dare-devil gymnast; the Nohrens, in an aerial double trapeze act, and the Holmans, comedy bar experts. This show will conclude with a balloon ascension and parachute drop by Prof. W. A. Meeker. Geo. Seiferth, whose reputation in Harlem musical circles is well known, will be in charge of the music for the day.

The event that will interest the greater part of the guests will be the free prize drawing. It is scheduled for 10.30 o'clock. Every person entering the park gate between two and ten o'clock will be entitled to one chance in

this drawing. There are three prizes, all of which have been donated by Richard Webber. They are: First prize, a suit of five pieces of furniture; second prize, a silver set of a hundred pieces, and third prize, a piece of statuary. To stimulate the interest of the employees and members, Mr. Webber has given a special prize, to be drawn for by them. It is a seven-day trip to the Jamestown Exposition.

NEW YORK MEAT SEIZURES.

The New York City Department of Health reports the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 6, 1907, as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 43,478 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8,359 lbs.; Queens, 88; total, 51,925 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 8,035 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 4,800 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1,338 lbs.; Queens, 34 lbs.; total, 6,172 lbs.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Brand, J., 341 E. 90th; J. Levy & Co.
Binder, I., 132 Ave. D; H. Cohn.
Greenbaum, H., 230 E. 121st; J. Levy Co.
Weinstein, H., 245 E. 110th; F. Lesser.
Zschoche, R., 355 W. 41st; J. Gerth.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Cohen, M. & F., 57 Rutgers; M. Fogelman.
Jentz, J., 90 Norfolk; A. Ellen.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Hutchinson, Jeremiah J., 132 Bridge; Louis Weill.
Koepel, Wolf, 72 Harrison Ave., Dalberg & Co.
Pomeranz, Jacob, 94 Ames; same.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Fernback, M., 101 W. 143d; Drossin Bros.
Feit, B., 115 Attorney; P. Braff.
Moore, J. B., 53-55 W. 35th; S. L. & N. F. McCaffrey.
N. Y. Delicatessen Supply Co., 439 3d Ave.; Drossin Bros.
Rupp, W. F., 903 3d Ave.; G. Rupp.
Soloway, I. & I., 1105 2d Ave.; S. Margulies.
Cafe Enterprise, 309 Grand; S. Lazarus.

Feldman & Blickstein, 207 E. B'way; Zatz & Lubitz.

Greve, G., 324 E. 9th; E. R. Biehler.

Hahn, F., 64 E. 4th; H. Wagner.

Herskowitz & Mann, 1612 2d Ave.; Westin & S.

Liebenow, W., 801 6th Ave.; L. Barth & Son.
Linthwaite, G., 144 Columbus Ave.; F. J. Stols.

Martucci & Lanza, 185 Mulberry; P. Di Mauro.

Neiderman & Froelich, 7-9 E. 116th; Westin & S.

Shapiro & Heyman, 181 Christopher; T. Kahn.

Trommer, S., 16 Bowery; E. J. Fleischer.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Brancato, G., 344 E. 68th; F. Brancato.

Braff, P., 115 Attorney; B. Feit.

Di Mauro, P., 185 Mulberry; Martucci & Lanza.

Di Marco, A., 325 E. 106th; N. Dragna.

Goldman, S., 38 E. 110th; S. Goldman.

Margulies, S., 1105 2nd Ave.; J. & I. Soloway.

Reade, G. C., & A., 255 E. 74th; Lararow.

Rensser, A., 288 8th Ave.; L. Rensser.

Rensser, F., 205 W. 41st; J. L. Kolin.

Spiegel, J., 527 E. 12th; I. Fine.

Stutz, M., 170 Orchard; H. Goldstein.

Saal, S., 31 Gouverneur; B. & F. Adamfosky.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Behrmann, J. & C. Honebein, 154 7th Ave.; Edward G. Schlotterbeck.

Ficken, G. H., 121 Kingston Ave.; J. G. Ficken.

Boneta, Victor, 67 Jay; Hyman Halprin.

Nebele, Julius, 355 Adams; Fred Bayerdorfer.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Danno, Francesca, 3010 Atlantic Ave.; Saverio Danno.

Schneider, Harry, 274 South 2nd; Freide Poritz.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 20.)

land, 117,306 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,326 lbs.; Waaa, Russia, 15,456 lbs.; Wiborg, 15,525 lbs.

HAMS.—Colon, Panama, 8,638 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 20,392 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 186,341 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,076 lbs.; Hull, England, 113,707 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,178 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 8,289 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 207,000 lbs.; London, England, 94,927 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 14,964 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,940 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 14,733 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 10,139 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 8,631 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 7,144 lbs.

LARD.—Antofagasta, Chile, 50,947 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 27,000 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 6,600 lbs.; Batavia, Java, 11,000 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 3,320 lbs.; Ciudad

Bolivar, Venezuela, 13,410 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 12,005 lbs.; Corinto, Nicaragua, 6,300 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 8,159 lbs.; Carlisle, England, 20,175 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 4,600 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 7,150 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 16,793 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 64,647 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 11,550 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 180,000 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 23,338 lbs.; Havre, France, 28,868 lbs.; Hull, England, 234,922 lbs.; Lagos, Portugal, 3,300 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 5,066 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 28,480 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 383,637 lbs.; London, England, 176,200 lbs.; Mauritius, Island of, 10,000 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 2,464 lbs.; Mollendo, Peru, 20,919 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 16,200 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 106,356 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 97,750 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 60,407 lbs.; Palermo, Italy, 14,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 49,342 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 61,162 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 175,783 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 174,628 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 39,984 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 17,057 lbs.; Southampton, England, 21,100 lbs.; Singapore, Straits Settlement, 33,332 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 11,077 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 36,976 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 54,497 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 3,723 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 300,512 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 31,681 lbs.

PORK.—Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 18 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 bbls., 35 tes.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 34 bbls.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 47 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 411 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 389 bbls.; Turk's Island, W. I., 13 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, July 10, 1907, were as follows:

BEEF.—Amsterdam, Holland, 35 bbls.; Batavia, Java, 38 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 58 bbls., 123,818 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 85,107 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 81 tes.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 25 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 100 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 9,509 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 32 bbls., 23 tes.; Lagos, Portugal, 35 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 1,264,133 lbs., 75 tes., 25 bbls.; London, England, 662,758 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 39½ bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 305 bbls.; Southampton, England, 555,810 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 7 tes., 12,328 lbs.; Turk's Island, W. I., 11 bbls.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 105 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 765 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tes.; Liverpool, England, 310 tes.; London, England, 200 tes.; Malmö, Sweden, 105 tes.; Naples, Italy, 15 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,480 tes.; Salonica, Turkey, 15 tes.; Smyrna, 50 bbls.; Stavanger, Norway, 70 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 10,675 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 1,600 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 6,723 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,600 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 1,200 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,400 lbs.

TALLOW.—Fiume, Austria, 8,144 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 23,647 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,645 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 236,516 lbs.; London, England, 116,439 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 13,962 lbs.; Sanchez, San Domingo, 11,532 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 278,722 lbs.

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